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IN PAKISTAN
5 ANNAS

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?



BEHIND THE LINES



Over snow-covered hill-tops or down in sweltering valleys, in rain or in shine, snowfall or blizzard, the Indian Jawan stands guard on the 500-mile cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

Above: Defying the severity of the weather a sentry stands on duty outside a picket in the midst of snow-covered mountains.

Below: Round a radio-set the troopers listen to the latest news or sometimes switch over to music of their Choice.

(MORE PICTURES ON PAGE 24).

STORY OF 'DOWRY GIRLS'

(SEE PAGE 4)

A QUEER CAUSERIE

BY BOMI K. F. SHROF

IN this probably the queerest phase of the annals of humanity, paradoxes and parables, panegyrics and picaresques are the norm of things. Oddities in journalism can, therefore, be welcomed as rather something off the beaten track. In the light of this viewpoint this script is penned.

The polemics of what's-in-name is always interesting. Here, we shall dwell at some length on what's-in-a-telegraphic address, as it were. Truly, a telegraphic address is born out of necessity of saving undue waste of money in telegraphing. Hence, like wit's, a telegraphic address's soul is brevity! Now, such conciseness has created imaginative, realistic and sometimes seemingly inconsistent telegraphic addresses.

In keeping with the spirit of their service, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd.'s telegraphic address is "SAMUDRAPAR" i.e. overseas. Similarly, Forbes, Forbes and Campbell & Co. Ltd. have "STEAMERS" as their telegraphic address. In the same vein are "PHARMACY", "LIPTON" and "CARBO BLACK" of Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Messrs. Lipton's Ltd. and Messrs. Hindustan Carbons Ltd., respectively.

Amongst the matter of fact, nay mundane, telegraphic addresses are such names as "LATHAM" of Latham Abercrombie & Co. Ltd., "SANGHI" of Sanghi Bros., Jodhpur.

Imagination is rather stretched in the following telegraphic addresses.

"AIMOR"—All-India Manufacturers' Organisation.
"BRINDIA"—The British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.
"BRITINDIA"—The British India Corporation.
"ZENITHLIFE"—The Zenith Assurance Co. Ltd.

Further, the nature of their trade is denoted in the following telegraphic addresses:—

"PRINTBIND"—British India Press.
"BIBLIOS"—Macmillan & Co. Ltd.
"PISTON"—Calcutta Engineering Stores Co.
"VOLK MOTOR"—Volkart Bros.

Moralising telegraphic addresses form yet another group of telegraphic addresses, viz.,

"CHARACTER"—T. H. Vakil & Co., Share-Brokers.
"STRINGENT"—The Bank of India Ltd.
"ARISTOC"—Army & Navy Stores Ltd.
"RESERVIST"—Reserve Bank of India.

The Sunday Standard's "STANDANA" and The Times of India's "INDIANA" smack of romance!

Reminiscent of ancient history is "ULYSSES"—the telegraphic address of Standard Jute Co. Ltd. of Calcutta.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.'s "PEARLASSCO", besides being euphemistically cute, rhymes with UNESCO of international fame.

Finally, the Bombay Garage (G.P.) Ltd.'s "PARKCHIN" seems to be a concealed advertisement inasmuch as it appears to exhort motorists to buy and/or service their vehicles at Chinoy's! The cotton magnates—H. M. Mehta & Co. have an apt telegraphic address in "MULBERRY". That share-brokers are not bull-and-bear-headed is proven in the following telegraphic addresses.

"PLACIDITY"—Battivala & Karania.
"STOCKTON"—Lewis & Jones

WEEK-END FUN

"I lent Jones ten bob yesterday. Told me he was stranded high and dry." "That's strange. I lent him ten because he could hardly keep his head above water."

A young woman, newly engaged, took her fiancé to be "inspected" by a fearsome aunt who had the uncomfortable habit of saying exactly what she thought. As the couple were leaving the aunt said to her niece, "My dear, I'd rather have him for lunch than for life!"

Showing his results to the branch manager, a new insurance canvasser seemed pleased with himself.

As he glanced at the statements, the branch manager suddenly gasped "You wrote out a policy on ninety-three-year-old!" "Rather," replied the canvasser in satisfied tones. "Our statistics show that few men die after ninety-three."

Youth (to charming dinner partner): "Do you know, I told that old fool over there that the lady of the house was a perfect fright, and he turned out to be her husband."

She: "How delightful—what did Daddy say then?"

A missionary had given a very earnest address and was touched to find a small boy waiting to speak to him after the meeting.

"Well, my son," said the speaker. "I think I can guess what you want to ask me. Perhaps you would like to be a missionary when you grow up?"

"Oh, no, sir, I just wondered if you had any foreign stamps."

A very strict Jew went into a London butcher's.

"Are you sure this meat is Kosher?" he asked.

"It should be," replied the butcher. "It ran five years over the sticks for Ahy Cohen."

"She plays quite a fair game of bridge, doesn't she?"

"Yes, quite fair—if you watch her."

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you but if a sign says 'Wet Paint' that same man has to make a personal investigation."

The nervous curate had arranged to preach on Jonah and the whale. "And for three days and three nights," he began, "Jonah was in the..."

He blushed, stammered, stopped, then started again: "For three days and three nights Jonah was in the..."

Once more he was covered with confusion, and once more he stopped and mopped his face, from which perspiration was pouring.

Then he gathered his courage in both hands, and with a mighty effort he finished triumphantly: "And for three days and three nights Jonah was in the society of the whale."

A man was fast asleep in his hotel room when the phone rang. When he awoke, and picked up the instrument, the operator's voice said, "Long distance calling."

"All right," yawned the man. "Hello."

"Hello," said the voice at the other end.

The sleepy man waited. "What do you want?" he said.

"Nothing," replied the long distance caller.

"Nothing?" screamed the grate man. "Then why the dickens do you want to call me at three in the morning?"

"Oh," replied the voice, cheerily. "The night rate is cheaper!"

The big Indian sat down at the one-armed lunch counter, ordered his sandwich, and waited stolidly while it was being prepared. When it was placed before him he bit into it and chewed for a moment, then lifted the top slice of bread and peeked inside.

"You slice um meat?" he asked the counterwoman.

"Yes," the counterwoman replied.

"Almost miss um?"

"I've learned a lot about our new neighbours today," the little woman told her husband excitedly. "They have no car, no television set, no piano. I can't imagine what they do have!"

From behind his paper her spouse suggested mildly: "A bank account, perhaps."

Two domestics were discussing their employers. "The missus is fine," said one, "but her husband is very cross."

"He is?"

"Yeah. But I get even with him. Every time he scolds me, I put starch in his handkerchiefs."

A well-known radio writer, recalled by his draft board, was being interviewed by a bored sergeant, who asked: "Did you go to grammar school?"

"Yes. Also high school," said the writer. "And I have an M. S. from Columbia, graduate courses at Cornell, back to Columbia for journalism, a degree from the University of Mexico and..."

The interviewer nodded, picked up a rubber stamp and, after flourishing it in mid-air, slammed it on the questionnaire, imprinting one word: "Literate."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE



A sleepy, weary male parent was walking the floor at 2 A.M., crooning to a wailing infant in his arms, when a knock sounded at the door. It was the tenant from the floor below and he was carrying a pair of new shoes.

"Friend," he said plaintively, "as long as you're going to be walking anyway, I wonder if you'd mind breaking in these shoes for me."

The wife was learning to drive. A neighbour, interested in the process, asked the husband how she was getting along.

"Not too well," he sighed. "She took a turn for the worse last week."

A customer, after checking over what she had received from her grocer, called him and complained: "I ordered a dozen grape-fruit but you sent me only nine."

"Of course, madam. Our consignment of Florida and California grapefruit failed to arrive, so we sent you Texas grapefruit," he explained. "They only require nine to make a dozen."

Young Miss Howard, in charge of the third grade, was as cautious as little Willie was conscientious. A bit surprised at the erudition displayed in a composition the boy had turned in, she inquired suspiciously: "Willie, are you sure that this is strictly original?"

The youngster pondered the question briefly, and then replied: "Well, Miss Howard, you might find a few of the words in the dictionary."

"Any big men born around here?" a tourist asked in a condescending tone.

"None," responded the native. "Best we can do is babies. Different in the city, I suppose."

An eccentric old lady confided to her neighbour that she kept her money at home, hidden in a coffee can.

"But," reminded the neighbour, "you're losing interest." "Oh, no, I'm not," the old lady insisted, serenely. "I'm putting away a little extra just for that."

The manager and one of his salesmen stood before a map on which coloured pins indicated the representative in each area. "I'm not going to fire you, Cartwright," the manager said, "but just to emphasize the insecurity of your position, I'm loosening your pin a little."

My husband, shopping in a men's store, overheard one woman tell another that she was buying a gift for her husband for Mother's Day.

"Why don't you wait until Father's Day?" her friend asked.

"Oh, I always get him something for Mother's Day. If it weren't for him, I wouldn't be a mother."

A gangling youth from the hills approached the window and announced that he wanted a marriage license. "Certainly," said the clerk. "Where's the bride-elect?"

"What d'ya mean, bride-elect?" drawled the hillman. "There warn't no lection. The gal done appointed herself."

Paul Steiner tells about the time Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, boarded a crowded bus and handed the surprised conductor a reduced-fare ticket issued to children of school age. "That," he explained gravely, "is how long I've been waiting for a bus."

ATOMIC SANDS

BY S. N. S.

CAN you imagine that the sands we trample upon can trample us down in turn? Such is the power contained in some sands.

A variety of yellowish brown sand scattered on the south-west coast of India has the hidden monster of mighty energy locked up within its atoms.

This energy can either be harnessed for peaceful purposes or let loose to devastate mankind. From the statements of the spokesmen of the Government of India, the former seems to be the use for the sand. This sand, which has hit the headlines now, is called monazite.

It is seldom that we find in nature any one material free from associates and impurities. Similarly monazite too has many associates, some of which are very useful for our present day existence. The associates of monazite are multicoloured; ilmenite and rutile are jet black; garnet is ruby red; zircon is straw white and quartz is snow white. With the panoramic view of the azure background, the fine sands in myriad bands and patterns lie on the coast of Travancore for miles and miles presenting a remarkable natural scenery and contributing to the country's progress.

The atomic sands that are strewn for a stretch of 80 miles on the coast from Qullon to Cape Comorin are derived in the same way as other sands. Massive mountains standing upto great heights are made up of innumerable minerals which have risen up from the bosom of mother-earth. These are broken to bits by heat, wind and water and are transported from their heights to the plains by water currents, and deposited on the shore.

Monazite and its associates have been found also on the east coast in the mouths of Mahanadi and Kistna but their concentration is not great and the quantity small.

It is only on the Travancore coast that we find the greatest concentration in the world and hence valued as richest source for monazite.

In 1909 Mr. Shomburg of the London Cosmopolitan Mining Syndicate discovered the monazite sands of Travancore. The sand contain upto 70% of lime-nite with monazite from anything upto 5%. The associates are removed by magnetic separation and the valuable monazite won over. A conservative estimate puts the amount of monazite available at 250 million tons. Till recently around 2,500 tons were exported annually, but now export has been banned by the Government.

The principal interests of monazite centres round its thorium content; besides it contains cerium, rare earths and phosphorus which may be put to diverse uses.

Thorium is a heavy element and has radioactive properties like the atom bomb metal uranium. The sands go on emitting radiations which cannot be seen but can be heard or recorded by suitable instruments.

During the war the Department of Research, Travancore, conducted studies on the radioactivity of beach sands under instructions from the Government of India. Uranium is in short supply and since thorium has properties similar to those of uranium, it is thought that thorium can replace uranium in bombs. In view of the vast resources of monazite sands available in India, work on thorium may be expected to boom in future. Till recently thorium found no use except in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

(Continued on Page 23)

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

CONGRESS-CABINET TUSSLE

MINISTERIAL ANTICS AND NEHRU'S PLIGHT

India's Capital Goes Gay

PAKISTAN'S war preparations and Kidwai-Jain controversy dominated the week in the Capital. Taking the two together, it could be said that while emphasis in Pakistan is on National Unity, in India, it is on disintegration. In Pakistan, be prepared is the order of the day. In India, there is neither order nor preparedness.

PAKISTANIS, taking advantage of an imaginary threat from India, have geared their administration to war footing. Indians have not yet realized the potentialities of war hysteria in Pakistan. Some here are struggling for political power, some others for economic power and the remaining left overs for their existence.

In the face of growing danger and misery, there is much gaiety in the Capital. Drinking and dancing are the hall-marks of good society and drinking and dancing are, therefore, on the increase; thanks to Delhi's thirty-six Embassies, Clubs, and the growing number of hotels and restaurants. It is really a heroic effort, worthy of a military decoration to dress up for a dance in Delhi's perpetual Turkish bath climate. Many of the dancers do not know even the rhythm. They dance, like automata in an arithmetical formation; one, two, three, turn. Hindu imperialists, many of them would replace English books, which they have never read, by Hindi books. And yet they do not carry their Hindu Culture to the dance floor or swimming-pool. But let me pass from social prejudices to political realities.

Congress-Cabinet Tussle

The Kidwai-Jain controversy has brought to the forefront a much ignored issue of fundamental importance. Messrs. Kidwai and Jain, it will be recalled, issued a joint statement, following the withdrawal of their resignation. This was followed by a statement by the Congress President, Mr. Ferozshah Tandon, in the course of which he asserted that the Central Cabinet was responsible to the Congress Working Committee. It is regretted here that this claim has remained unchallenged, except by a handful of national dailies. The Congressmen, supporting the claim, refer to the origin of the Central Cabinet. They recall that the late Lord Wavell, as Viceroy of India had invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then President of the Indian National Congress to form the Government at the Centre. This, Panditji did on September 2, 1946, after consulting and with full approval of the Congress Working Committee. Secondly, only last month, the Prime Minister had made his report to the All-India Congress Committee. From these and other similar incidents, an attempt is made to support Mr. Tandon's contention that the Central Cabinet is responsible to the Congress Working Committee.

A great deal of water has passed under the bridge, since September 2, 1946. First the Constitution, under which Lord Wavell had invited Pandit Nehru to form the Government did not admit of a Prime Minister or a Cabinet. It was the 1935 Government of India Act, under which the Governor-General and his Executive Council were not responsible to the Legislative Assembly but to the British Parliament.

It was not Pandit Nehru but Lord Wavell, who then presided over the meetings of his Executive Council. In that Constitutional set-up, it was not feasible for the then Cabinet to be responsible to the Congress Working Committee.

Outlook For Tandon

Conditions have undergone a radical change since then. India

is not a dependency of Britain but a Sovereign, Independent Republic. There is no longer a Governor-General and Viceroy of the British King but a President of India no longer responsible to the British Parliament, but to the people of India. The Constitution of India has replaced the Government of India Act of 1935. The Constitution, in the framing of which Mr. Tandon was a party, lays down that the Central Executive shall be responsible to the people of India, through Parliament, elected by them. It will be thus seen that the claim that the Central Cabinet was responsible to the Congress Working Committee strikes at the very root of India's Constitution. The Prime Minister, in his individual capacity may owe allegiance to the Congress Working Committee. So may other Congress Ministers. The Working Committee may even lay down broad principles of Congress policy, which the Government may implement.

But the Constitutional responsibility of the Cabinet is to Parliament and not to the Congress Working Committee. Mr. Kripalani tried to force this issue and had to go into wilderness. Mr. Tandon will not fare better, if he tried to assume authority, unwarranted by the Constitution.

The tussle between the Congress Executive and the Cabinet will continue so long as the Congress Party does not adopt the British model and gives up its pretensions to speak for India as a whole. In Britain, the Labour Party elects its Chairman for its yearly conferences. The Chairman disappears, after the Conference is over. The leader of the Party is the boss, who becomes the Prime Minister, if his party is returned to office. The Prime Minister is an anomalous position in India. He is the 'de facto' head of the administration. He is the leader of the House in Parliament. But he is one of the Members of the Congress Working Committee and is subject to supervision, direction and control by its President. It is due to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's personality, that he has been able to dominate the Working Committee. But the Bangalore episode gave a rude shock to all well-wishers of the Constitution. An attempt, it will be recalled, was made at Bangalore to remove the anomaly. The attempt failed.

Kidwai's Stand

There is a good deal of loose thinking in regard to Kidwai controversy. Let me chronicle the facts. On his return from

Bangalore, Kidwai resigned from the Congress and the Central Cabinet. Following his resignation, he made it abundantly plain that his staying in the Cabinet would embarrass the Prime Minister and himself, because he was determined to publicly criticise the Congress and the Congress States Governments. The Prime Minister decided to keep him in the Government. It could be presumed 'prima facie' that the Prime Minister had accepted Kidwai's demand of unfettered freedom to criticise the Congress. He, therefore, used his freedom. This was objected to by the Congress President. Before leaving for the South, Kidwai wrote another letter to the Prime Minister, bringing to his notice the newspapers' reactions to his statement and requesting him to release him from his office. As the controversy became red-hot, Kidwai repeated his request.

Nehru's Plight

The Prime Minister was in even a more difficult position. On one side, he was faced with the war threat from Pakistan. On the other, Railwaymen and Postal employees were threatening a general strike. He, therefore, wanted a United Command. There was also the world factor. The untimely controversy over the freedom of speech by newspapers had created some embarrassment for him abroad. The resignation by a Muslim colleague of his at this juncture was likely to be taken advantage of by his opponents in Pakistan and elsewhere.

There is yet another side of this question. Speaker of Parliament, according to reports, pressed himself against controls. The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagan Ram recently spoke on nationalisation Mr. Gadgil has often spoken in favour of linguistic states. Maulana Azad asked Parliament to allot more money to his Ministry by scaling down the budgets of other Ministries. These statements often conflicted with the policy of the Congress and of the Government of India. It is for the Ministers to understand and observe the rules of Cabinet Government functioning on the principle of joint responsibility. The Prime Minister would be called a harsh schoolmaster, if every time he sacked an offending Minister. Having condoned others, how can he pick up Mr. Rafi Kidwai?

Training For Rural Life

If any one section of the community should receive the benefit of a higher standard of cultural education and technical training than another, it is the farmer and the rural worker. From the nature of their environment they are obliged to find within themselves the resourcefulness which in most urban communities is stimulated by close contact with fellow-workers.

It is therefore a matter of serious concern that a large proportion of our farmers and farm workers have been unable to avail themselves of opportunities for special training.

E. R. HUDSON

AFTER SUICIDE ATTEMPT



Joyce Matthews, escorted by two policemen from the Ziegfield Theatre building, in New York City, after an attempt to kill herself by slashing her wrists. The twice divorced ex-wife of comedian Milton Berle, tried to take her own life in the apartment of the famous showman Billy Rose. Both deny any romantic attachment, as Billy is married to the former swimming star, Eleanor Holm.

LOVE ENDS 250-YEAR-OLD FEUD

LONG, long ago in Japan, the villages of Shingi and Honjo nestled peacefully side by side on the shores of Lake Lute, just outside the picturesque old Japanese capital of Kyoto.

The fishing was excellent, the harvests good and the young men believed the women to be the most beautiful in the world—and told them so.

Then a quarrel broke out over some land. It was agreed by the elders that the local magistrate should decide the matter—and he ruled in favour of Shingi. Enraged, the head of Honjo ordered his people under an awful oath to have nothing more to do with the village of Shingi. He then committed *hara-kiri*.

Through all the wars and disasters that plagued Japan, the people of Honjo avoided the people of Shingi for more than 250 years, and the people of Shingi avoided them.

Then, one sunny day, Saburo Shimizu, a schoolteacher from Honjo, met Wada Hiroko, a pretty schoolteacher from Shingi, where the water laps gently against the shore between the two villages. The pair fell violently in love. "Monstruous!" declared the village elders when they heard the news. Honjo ordered its schoolteacher to give up his love or commit hara-kiri. He refused.

The elders raged and stormed but Saburo Shimizu was adamant. Only one alternative was left to the elders of the two villages—they had to break their 250-year-old silence and discuss the problem.

They met—and, to their astonishment, found that they liked each other.

And the other day representatives of the two villages met before the grave of the Honjo village leader who started the feud—and buried their enmity. The ceremony was followed by the wedding of the teachers. Love had found a way after two and a half centuries.

Novel From Radio Play Wins Award

A novel based on a radio play, reversing the usual order of things, has just won a literary award. The Eyre and Spottiswoode Fellowship, founded in 1948 by the famous London publishing house, has been awarded to Paul Scott for his novel "Johnny Sahib" based on the radio play "Lines of Communication" which was first broadcast by the BBC in February this year. This is Scott's first and only play written specially for radio. It is a documentary play dealing in a factual way with the tensions of life in a unit organising air-supply behind the front in Burma. It was well received by listeners who thought it gave a sincere, moving and acutely observed picture of wartime stress and strain among men behind the scenes.

Scott is a thirty-one year old literary agent; he spent six years in the Army, some of them out in the East. "Johnny Sahib" which is his first novel, though he has written several plays, will be published early next year. The object of the Fellowship is to ensure that a book of outstanding literary merit when submitted for publication should earn for the writer a reasonable reward at the beginning of his career. It has been awarded only once before, since in 1949 and 1950 it was decided that there was no literary merit sufficiently outstanding to merit the prize. It carries with it an outright payment of £250 and the remaining half in royalties.

PATTER

By Asude

STILL HUMOROUS!

MR. EDITOR: Now, Look, Editor, you have got to pass this particular spasm. It won't happen again. Just allow me to show them how,—just this once. I take it you are a "family man"—and was a boy once.)

"Why can't you be humorous, like other Sunday writers? Why can't you be comic? Who cares for young long jeremiads on bearded babies and mustachioed ladies? Why can't you dish up humorous paragraphs and rhymes as others do? Why can't you be humorous? Even ministers are humorous. Why can't you?"

I am quoting again from that letter from one of my six readers. In my last discourse, I showed you what I could do in the way of "humorous rhymes." As I demonstrated, any schoolboy can do it, that is, a schoolboy who had already qualified for a Doctorship of the Nebraska University.

I did not merely dish up "humorous" rhymes as it is done in the best circles. I went further and showed you how it was done. This afternoon, I propose to show you how they do it in prose. I take it, you know what "prose" means.

All you need are half-a-dozen newspapers, a typewriter, an eraser, several sheets of white paper, a tin of "Ram-ram", and five seers of dry ice and a towel. Tie the ice in the towel and wrap the towel round your head,—urban fashion. You have to sit upright, and the head must be at the top.

I have them. Newspapers, typewriter, ice, head at the right place, and so on. Now follow me closely. You are now seeing the strings at work,—the strings in the cerebellum which

make the marionettes do their stuff.

I pick up one of the newspapers. I run my eye on the headings, looking out for "plums." Look, look, look. More looking and scanning of the branches. Ah, here is a winner.

"Pakistan cries for Jihad." Now, what have you to say—about that? "Cry", "cry", "cry",—now, what can you say about "crying"? THIS, SO THERE IS A CRY FOR JEHAD? HOPE IT IS NOT A CRY IN WILDERNESS! Don't clap. I have one still better than that.

A CRY FOR JEHAD? WELL, WELL, MUCH CRY MEANS LITTLE WOOL!..... You see the pun? Marvellous, isn't it? And all done without mirrors, I assure you.

"Stormy session at Kaesong!" Now, what about it? Well, obviously, STORMY SESSION AT KAESONG? BUT WE HAD A STORMIER SESSION AT KURSEONG! (Kurseong is, if you didn't know it, is a little hill station just ahead of Darjeeling.) You see how easy it is?

It is just a trick of finding another word which has a family likeness to the word in the news-report. For instance, PRINCE BAUDOIN BECOMES KING OF BELGIUM. You think I can do nothing of a bit like that, do you? You are wrong. This is what I have to say about it. WE HOPE THE BAUDOIN IS NO BEDOUIN!

That is how the best Magicians do it, Magicians of Mirth. But, as I said in my previous article, more than one can play at that game.

Follow this one intently. This is a Political joke, and all copyrights and cinema rights are hereby reserved.

"Kidwai leaves Congress and Cabinet." What do you think is coming? Think. Think. "Kidwai." Think again. Kidwai. Kid Why? "GOOD MR. KIDWAI! BUT WHY KID US ALL THIS TIME?" (No flowers, by request).

But wait one moment. You have got your Mary in the right place, but what about the little lamb? "What little lamb?" Now, I can't take a Kindergarten class at my age. JAIN, my dear old horse. A. P. JAIN, the "also ran" of the team. What about him? Can you get a crack out of "JAIN"?

Naturally. Jain, join, Jinn. NO, NOT GIN. Not even a small bit. Jinn, I said. Jain, join, Jinn. See what I make out of the lot. WILL JAIN NOW JOIN THE JINNS? Could the great Oscar beat that? Or our own Winchell?

It is great thing, this "punning." Only the Masters can do full justice to it. And they would do it almost out of nothing. Take, for instance, this little item.

"American sources are pessimistic about outcome of Mr. Harriman's mission." Harriman was, of course, sent by Truman, but forget that for the moment. Concentrate on the "Harriman." Harriman, Harriman, now who does that word remind you of? Harriman, Harriman, Nariman. There you are!

BECAUSE HARRIMAN WAS NO NARIMAN! In the U.S.A., I would have charged fifty dollars for that little crack. And here—UGH! Every Editor says that he is a "family man", and has got to live! UGH, as I said.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur has banned the use of

loud-speakers for advertisements in Hoshiarpur." That's the gambit I give you. Now, try your hand at it, will you? I shall wait.

.....Not a thing? As I feared. Now, take that word

"Again The Old Dilemma"



Morris, A. P. Newsfeatures

"Hoshiarpur" will you? "Hochiar." Elementary. My dear Watson. ELECTION-HUNTERS, HOSHIAH AT HOSHIAH-PUR!

Then you can have a little play on words like this. "Miss-meal movement launched!" is how one of the papers has featured the Great

Wheeze of the Gods. "Miss a Meal movement launched." "Launched? Launched?" But should there be this talk of "launching" when you should be fasting and praying? I need hardly say any more. Any boy can do it, with the provisions as listed 'ante'. If there is one thing which should worry you, it is the risk of the casualties. Men have been known to "die of laughter", you know. Good thing, you say. Well, probably you are right.

(Well, dear old Ed., that will be about all for today and for all time. No, I shall not revert.) Thank your stars that it did not go further. Thank the weather Gods. And thank the Vanamahotsavites. You have floods, haven't you, in Calcutta, and Bombay, and Madras? Well, so have we, in Delhi. In fact, I am wallowing in one at the moment. Floods of body-water. But why "Vanamahotsavites"? Well, after all, one can't go on bending over one's type-writer, —no, not "tripe-writer", ... for an hour and not get a crick in the neck. I got two, one in the neck and another in the waist region. And I went for a little embrocation round Connaught Place.

But did I get it? Did I? Nary a drop anywhere. And why? For, as every chemist round the Circle told me, "the Government had requisitioned the whole supply. But why? Why they said, it was because of the "Vanamahotsab." They did not want it at the Vanamahotsab, but afterwards. Ministers and men of weight. MEN OF WEIGHT. I saw the point. I hope you do.

RAJASTHAN LIQUIDATES 'DOWRY GIRLS' SYSTEM

THE Government of Greater Rajasthan had ushered in a social reform of far-reaching importance by abolishing an age-old marriage custom of the nobility—the presentation of servant girls to the bridegroom as part of the bride's dowry.

In consonance with the spirit of the Indian Republic's constitution, the State Government has decreed that the practice of giving away human beings as marriage dowry constitutes "a violation of the sanctity of person, guaranteed by the Constitution."

In the four years since the birth of Indian independence, Rajasthan has changed considerably. The congeries of principalities have been welded into a cohesive Union of Rajasthan and many rulers have been pensioned off, the Zamindari (feudal landlordism) is being abolished and popular leaders have assumed the reins of government.

Outmoded customs like the Goli system, which have been steadily disappearing have now been officially abolished, not only as the result of popular agitation but also through economic pressure. For the pensioned princes and titled gentry with a long name and short rent roll, now find it next to impossible to maintain large establishments.

Goli System

The young noblemen of Rajasthan will now miss the large retinue of "dowry girls" accompanying his newly-wed wife but the Goli community, to which the girls belong, regard this reform as marking its liberation from centuries of servitude.

The Goli system—the practice of endowing servant girls as dowry—has been gradually out of vogue with the transition of Rajasthan from feudalism to democracy. Its official abolition, just announced, is regarded as a natural corollary to the liquidation of feudal landlordism to be

GIRLS' SYSTEM

Dawn Of Freedom For Goli Community

THE abolition of giving girls as dowry in Rajasthan is a reform akin to the removal of the Devadasi system by the Madras Government.

Freedom has at long last dawned for the Goli community from which the girls came.

carried out by the State Government shortly.

The Golis of Rajasthan are of hardy peasant stock. They are attached to the land, and to the

"Looks Like We're Staying!"



Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times.

Thakur (the chieftain) to whom the land belongs. The Golis till the Thakur's land and work as domestic servants at the Thakur's Kothi and Haveli (residence).

The Chieftain used to look up on the Goli as part of the ancestral property. The Golis are in theory and practice mere chattels. They cannot leave the land without the Thakur's permission. They are rooted to the place of their birth and their welfare is in the hands of their liege lord.

In this heart of peasant that was Princely India, Rajput warriors and noblemen displayed their pomp and power in a variety of ways. One of these was the presentation of large number of Goli girls with the dowry they gave their sons-in-law.

Origin

Originally the Goli system had a purpose—the young bride desired servants whom she knew since childhood to keep her company in the new surroundings of the husband's home. More so when ladies of high families are brought up in strict purdah. Later it developed into a regular custom, sometimes abused by the donors as well as the recipients.

The crime statistics of Rajasthan will bear ample testimony to the evil wrought by the system, since in practice, at times,

By
K. V. ACHARYA

there were abduction of girls belonging to the Goli community, forcible marriages and inhuman treatment. There are instances when the nose or the hand of a Goli has been chopped off by the irate Thakur who owned her.

The Golis even when they were well looked after were virtual prisoners in the palaces of the princes and noblemen who kept them. At times they were ill-treated by men who were supposed to protect them.

Gunther's Story

Writes John Gunther in "In Side Asia" (page 502) about the late Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner as follows: "Probably the most typical Maharaja, the perfect picture of proud and glittering regality, is Bikaner. The Maharaja has a very large harem, and the wives are in the strictest kind of purdah. A visitor may see the harem building from outside, humming with activity and full of lights: no one can get in."

What actually Gunther meant was not the Maharaja's wives but he referred to the slave girls bustling about the palace doing their chores.

Recently the Maharaja of Baroda when he married a Johdpur Princess, got a number of girls by way of presentation. Similarly, a few years ago when the Johdpur ruler's brother married a Jaisalmer princess, a sizeable retinue of Goli girls came along with the bride to settle in Johdpur.

Few Rajas and chieftains of princely India today keep harems. They have reduced the size of their stables and hunting establishments. And few of Rajasthan's Thakurs can afford to maintain a large number of "dowry girls."

The abolition of giving girls

as dowry is a reform akin to the removal of the Devadasi system by the Madras Government.

The custom of dedicating young girls to temples ostensibly for temple work degenerated with the lapse of time and, in response to public agitation, it was finally done away with by the Government of Madras.

In Rajasthan, too, there has been increasing demand both from the Goli community and the progressive section among the Rajputs for the abolition of the outmoded custom.

The spread of literacy and public consciousness among the Rajputs, the abolition of large estates and zamindari now contemplated, stricter control over state exchequer and fixation of the ruler's income, have hastened the pace of this long-awaited reform in banning the giving of girls as part of the dowry.

Freedom, has, at long last, dawned for the Goli community.

THE CASE FOR CRITICISM

"I believe it would be a good thing if we could 'teach children' to take criticism and to do so without being resentful or wanting to get their own back. After all, we are only criticised by two sorts of people—those who don't like us and those who DO and presumably the person we have chosen to live with DOES like us (or at any rate did so once). Therefore it seems to me that any criticism that is made by a person whom we like, or who likes US, needs to be accepted in the first place without question."

—C. A. JOYCE.

A BACHELOR'S FUNCTION

"Once a bachelor accepts the fact that his vocation is to be a bachelor, and is freed from the idea that marriage is the only proper way of life, he enters into a new benevolent relationship with the family and with society. He no longer feels that he is missing a good thing, that he ought to grab at it before it is too late. He has found his niche in life. He has become an Uncle."

Those Hapsburg Treasures?

DURING the war, Hitler's hordes carried off many priceless historical treasures from Hungary. One of the most venerable was the solid gold crown, studded with precious stones. Presented to St. Stephen, the first Hungarian ruler, by Pope Sylvester II, as a symbol of recognition of the Magyar nation, it was recovered in 1945. Other treasures have also been returned, but many, including priceless items from the Hapsburg collection, may never be found.

DURING the U.S. advance through Austria in the recent war, a Catholic priest led a U.S. captain into the cellar of his home in a mountain village. "Hitler's men stored these things here during their flight from Hungary," he said, "and I want them to be returned to their rightful owners."

The American was aghast. There before him was case after case crammed with treasures. Rows of wooden boxes, contained the entire gold reserves of Hungary's national bank. Bulging sacks held hundreds of diamonds and other precious stones forming part of the Hungarian crown treasure. And, dumped in a casual manner on the top of a wooden case containing gold, lay the gorgeous crown of the kings of Hungary, famed for centuries as the "Holy Crown of St. Stephen."

One of the most venerable relics of the Old World, the crown has figured in the coronation of every Hungarian king since 1000 A.D., when Saint Stephen, first ruler of that country, received it as a present from the Pope. Made of solid gold and studded with precious stones, it is an outstanding achievement of medieval craftsmanship.

In the fall of 1945, the Hungarian royal crown was returned to its lawful owner, the people of Hungary. All along the route from that country's western border to Budapest, its capital, the train was met by huge crowds. They were standing silently with their heads bared, while church bells were pealing in every city on the way.

On the other hand, the fabulous treasure of the Hapsburgs was not so fortunate.

Formerly one of Vienna's principal tourist attractions, this unique collection filled hall after hall in the imperial treasure chamber, located in the Hofburg, Vienna's famed imperial residence. During the war hundreds of priceless items from the collection disappeared without a trace. While many of the objects have been recovered,

many may never be found.

Besides precious stones, the lost part of the Hapsburg treasure includes several gold-inlaid suits of armour once worn by Hapsburg emperors, and more than a dozen medieval helmets, some of silver, some of solid gold. Undoubtedly stolen are a still undetermined number of swords in jewel-studded scabbards, ancient Greek and Roman rings, bracelets and necklaces, and medieval and modern objects of art, such as paintings, statuary and tapestries.

Most of the Hapsburg treasure was removed from Vienna by the Nazis early in 1945, when Hitler's dream of a Reich that was to last 1,000 years, went up in smoke and made in 1804 upon the order flames. Looting both the imperial treasure chamber and

of the Emperor Francis of Hapsburg. In that year Napoleon invaded Austria, putting an end to the Hapsburgs' centuries-old status and title of "emperors of the Holy-German-Roman empire." In order to strengthen the tottering prestige of his dynasty Francis then proclaimed himself "emperor of Austria." A group of prominent Vienna goldsmiths was assigned to design and set up the crown of the new Austrian empire. It is solid gold, has the shape of a huge pear with its tapering end turned downwards, is cleft in the middle and studded with diamonds and other precious stones.

Gold Crown

The gold crown of the German-Roman emperors, which the Hapsburgs wore prior to

BY EDWARD J. BYNG

Vienna's museums, the men of the "master race" carried the hoard to Germany. Many of these objects owe their subsequent recovery to a lucky find by U.S. military police following the occupation of Bavaria by U.S. troops. On that occasion, the carefully camouflaged shafts of two salt mines in southern Germany yielded a hoard unique in history. There lay hundreds of famous paintings by medieval and Renaissance masters, hailing from German museums, thousands of other objects of greatest artistic and historic significance removed from France and the Netherlands, and an important portion of the Hapsburg treasure from Vienna.

The latter included such items of world fame as the imperial crown of Austria and the ancient crown of the so-called German-Roman emperors. There were also two almost legendary relics: the sword and Bible of Charlemagne.

Austria's imperial crown was

1804, is less rich in jewels than the crown of Austria, but incomparably older and historically more significant. A masterpiece of the medieval goldsmith's art, it was kept for centuries at Frankfurt-on-Main, now the head-quarters of the U.S. occupation troops in Germany. It was in the Roemer, one of Frankfurt's famed medieval buildings—now a heap of rubble—that the Hapsburgs were crowned German-Roman emperors through the centuries.

One hundred and fifty-six years ago, at the time of the French revolution, the crown was hurriedly taken from Frankfurt to Vienna for safe keeping. Hitler sent it back to Frankfurt following the conquest of Austria in 1938. Now this age-old symbol of the past glory of the house of Hapsburg rests once again in its old place in Vienna's Hofburg.

My first close-up view of the Charlemagne relics was doubly memorable because my guide on that occasion was Archduke Salvator of Hapsburg, a close relative of the late aged Emperor Franz Joseph, beloved of Hollywood scenarists, who died in 1916. The Archduke had an amazingly complete knowledge of the background of his family's fabulous treasures. Pointing at a small book in a much-worn binding studded with a few precious stones, he said: "Do take a look at this. It was the prayer book of Charlemagne. It has come down in my family in a straight line almost since 800 A.D., when the Pope crowned Charlemagne, emperor in Rome."

Then my host drew my attention to an ancient sword with a big pommel in a scabbard that bore the marks of many centuries. "That's Charlemagne's sword," explained the Archduke, adding: "You've probably heard the traditional story that Charlemagne, who was illiterate, used to sign documents with an imprint of the pommel of his sword. 'Well,' he remarked with a smile, 'there's the sword, and here's the pommel.' Like the two imperial crowns, the sword and Bible of Charlemagne now have found their way back to Vienna's former-imperial treasure chamber.

Saltcellar Lost

So has fortunately, the famous cradle of Napoleon's son. In 1810 the Corsican conqueror married 19-year old Marie Louise,



Equisite art work inside the Maharani's Chamber in the palace at Udaipur. Above panels show paintings and the lower three are varied designs of peacocks made from pieces of glass of variegated hues to bring out the natural tints of the charming bird.

daughter of the Emperor Francis of Hapsburg. In the following year, when a boy was born to them, the city of Paris made Napoleon and his empress a present in the form of this cradle for the baby upon whom his father had conferred the title of king of Rome.

No present could have been worthier of an infant king. Quite as de from its artistic masterpiece of the first order. Made of silver filigree work heavily pated with gold, it rises from a beautiful pedestal in graceful curve. Its farther end is curved upward, forming a canopy over the baby's head.

In 1814, during Napoleon's glorified exile on the Isle of Elba, his empress and baby son were more or less forcibly taken to Vienna. The gorgeous cradle accompanied them. In 1914, the famed object of art formed part of the loot of Hitler's fleeing hordes. Today, it once again rests secure in the Austrian capital where Napoleon's ill-fated son died of consumption in 1832 at the age of 21.

In contrast with these objects, the present whereabouts of many others of equal importance has not been definitely established. Among these is Benvenuto Cellini's famous saltcellar, formerly a "must" on the cultured tourist's schedule of Vienna sights. So far this irreplaceable object of art has not appeared on any list of recovered items of Vienna's imperial collections.

It was for King Francis I of France that Benvenuto Cellini, himself a king of Renaissance artists, made this truly royal saltcellar four centuries ago. It consists of perfect imitation, in solid metal, of the lower half of an open oyster shell. It rests on the back of a turtle of bronze, while along the rim of the shell, recline gilt nude figures of Neptune and Venus. This masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance is well known among students of art that it could never be offered for sale without dire consequence for the thief or "fence". Even such an act of vandalism as breaking it up could not prevent the identification of its various parts.

Equally uncertain is the fate of several other Hapsburg relics of fabulous value. One of them is the famous chain worn by the successive heads of one of the world's most exalted orders, the Order of the Golden Fleece. In the days before World War I, when most of Europe's royal families still held their thrones, the Hapsburg Order of the Golden

Fleece was often rated above even Britain's Order of the Garter. The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. It soon came under the jurisdiction of the Hapsburg emperors, who became its hereditary grand masters. Through the centuries, their badge of office in that capacity was this heavy chain of inestimable value. Wrought in solid gold, this gem of art, made by Flemish goldsmiths in the early 16th century, is decorated with coats-of-arms of the original members of the order. In the middle of the broad chain is the personal crest of the Emperor Charles V of Hapsburg, four centuries ago master of Germany, Austria, most of Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Spain's colonies in America.

Mirrors Missing

It was to Charles V, "in whose empire the sun never set," that Hernan Cortez sent his reports on the progress of the conquest of Mexico. But Cortez also sent Emperor Charles fabulous presents, which stemmed from his loot of the treasures of the Aztec emperor, Montezuma. A number of these presents from Cortez to his supreme liege lord have long been prize items in the Hapsburg collections. Nothing definite is known of their whereabouts since Hitler's SS men emulated Cortez's own technique of organized pillage.

Among those apparently lost objects from Mexico were several mirrors that once belonged to Montezuma. They consist of highly polished slabs of obsidian two inches thick, and measuring about 12 inches by 10.

Some very important items stolen from the Hapsburg treasure by individual Nazis have recently been found by accident. Last year for example, a French patrol in western Austria came across a suspicious-looking man working in a field, who began to run when he saw the Allied uniforms. He was caught, and the routine examination of his arm pits revealed the customary hidden tattoo mark of the "SS" man. Further search led to the discovery of a leather bag strapped to the man's left thigh. It contained seven big diamonds of the purest water.

The Hapsburgs have lost their throne. Their treasure now belongs to the Austrian people. But the disappearance and destruction of many of its most precious relics is not Austria's loss alone. It is an irreparable loss to the entire civilized world. (N N P).



Close up of glass peacocks made of tiny pieces of glass of varied hues to bring out nature's tints of the bird.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Evolution!

SCIENCE and religion have battled for ages over the Darwinian theory of evolution of man. This man Darwin, who wrote the "Origin of Species"—what type of man was he? Was he the cynic who considered all human beings as coming out of the ancestry of simian origin? Was he the tender and delicate type of human being who was repelled by the humanity he saw round about him in all its ugliness and hideousness—which his fertile brain must have relegated to the origin—a step back in evolution—the missing link and the simian ancestor? Or was Darwin one of those stodgy, sturdy type of British Bulldog breed, all hairy and hefty, with long, swinging arms with tapered fingers which could catch hold of any overhanging branch and, heigh ho, swing his huge weight from the ground to the bulky tree?

From the balcony of any house on a busy street or road in a crowded city like Bombay one can observe humanity moving morning, noon and evening in shoals—shoals upon shoals—in both directions. If you sit on such a vantage ground on any day and look at the faces that are passing by thousands every ten minutes, what will you think if you have the Darwinian theory in your mind? What will be the reaction in the grey matter INSIDE and NOT OUTSIDE your cranium? Don't laugh. It is no matter for laughter, unless you are a perfect philosopher, and a cynic to boot at that. I repeat what does the grey matter INSIDE your cranium and NOT OUTSIDE it think?

You will find hundreds of faces which are anthropologically nearer the simian—yes, the square cheek bones, the hirsute that are likely hidden inside and the long swinging arms and legs to match, with tapering sets of teeth and small shifting eyes. You might even notice tiny crops of hair that in their natural form lend colour to the simian origin.

Freak 'Par Excellence'

ONE of the great scientists, the late Nobel-prizeman Alexis Carrel has said it is a wonder, to a scientist, that human beings are born with the symmetry of eyes, ears and other organs in shape to such a great extent as we see before us today. And the truth of this is borne out by the recent birth in a maternity home in one of the Bombay suburbs of a baby which was a FREAK par excellence. The mother delivered, it is reported, after seven months of pregnancy, which was her fourth.

THE CHILD'S HEAD WAS OF VERY SMALL DIMENSIONS AND THE BRAIN OF THE CHILD, WHICH WAS OUTSIDE THE HEAD WAS BIGGER THAN THE HEAD!

The eyes of this freak were almost on the forehead. The child lived for two hours after birth, but it did not cry even once, as new-born babes do. It died, then, of convulsions.

This was indeed a wonder, and the suburbanites flocked in their hundreds to see the freak at the maternity home. We have several times heard of births which recall the simian ancestry of man to mind—of children having a stump which may be called a tail or a remnant of that appendage, though probably what in reality it is only a stubby growth of fibrous tissue. There are Siamese twins and there have been some Bangalore or Mysore twins with bodies joined at the trunk. There have been other more common freaks with more than the ordinary number of fingers and among the four-footed animals with more than the normal four feet, or even with an extra tail.

But a birth with a brain outside the head (there might be one in

side too) seems to be a prize-winner amongst freaks.

However from Peking comes the story that they have recently found more relics of the PEKING MAN, which are supposed to be over half a million years old, and may give a better clue to the 'missing link' of Darwin.

Exotic Lover

THE Indian Prime Minister Nehru's goodwill gift of elephants to several countries has had its repercussions on individuals in different lands. Though now the Government of India has fixed the quota of elephants that are to be exported out of the country, there is no dearth of simian progeny in any province of India. Probably a German read in an old Indian paper which fell into his hands that several state Governments were at pains to get rid of the monkey pest by various methods. And this German miner wrote the following letter to the Mayor of Madras:

"Please send me one or two apes free of charge as a present from the Mayor of Madras to an unknown German miner, who is a great friend and admirer of India, especially of Madras."

This request was made by Franz Hrabowsky, a coal-miner of the Ruhr District, in a post card as he had read in the newspapers that THERE WERE TOO MANY APES IN INDIA.

The good German miner concludes:

"After working eight hours a day underground without any sunshine, I have a great longing for exotic animals, which I have no money to purchase or to make a journey to India."

It would be a well-advised step indeed to send a couple of apes out of the country than invite a lover of "exotic animals" to Madras where this probably de-Nazified German may start a new cult of modern Hanuman adoration, which might lead to another Ramayan war.

Almighty Rat

Even as the builders of the Panama Canal and very recently the people of Malta fought the battle to exterminate the mosquito, the Americans some time back gave out the story of one of the states having successfully fought an invasion of rats from across the border. If I remember aright, of Canada. There were heroes in the battles—though probably no martyrs. At least this latest story of the war on rats did not mention any—even if there were some or even a few martyrs.

We all know what rats are. Some people of the hills and wandering tribes relish them very much. They catch them by an elaborate process of smoking out the rat-holes and killing them dextrously when they jump out of their untenable hiding places. Thus they doubly help the save more food campaign. The live rats of course are eating up a huge chunk, year in and year out, of India's inadequate produce of the food crops both in the field and the storage places. And by fits and starts our authorities wake up to the loss caused by the rats and propaganda—mostly paper-propaganda—is carried on for some time and then all is silent for a long enough period to make us forget about rats and their depredations.

But it is not what live rats do that is so very important. Every one knows about that.

According to a report from Cochin-Bihar A LITTLE DEAD RAT paralysed the working of the Food and Civil Supplies Department there FOR TWO HOURS.

As the report reads:

"Noticing an unusual swelling on the head of the rat, the Ci-

vil Surgeon was informed by the Civil Supplies officer that he apprehended the rat to be plague-infected. The premises were thoroughly cleaned with strong disinfectants."

Dead Rat's Feat

This was only a question of a couple of hours' suspension of work. But there was once a case of a dead rat earning the distinction of getting to an entire college community in one of the cities of the Bombay province the suspension of studies for one whole week. The case was something like this. There was an outbreak of plague in the city. After a few days, a college, which was situated on the outskirts of the city, suspended its term. The suspension was only of about ten days because we were on the border of the summer vacation.

The students of another college situated quite far enough from the city took it into their head to get their term also suspended. Some busybodies got a sweeper to get old of a dead rat and throw it in the hall or one of the lecture rooms of the college. This famous dead rat too, as in the case of the Cochin-Bihar Civil Supplies Department, went through the process of examination for plague-infection. And right within a couple of hours came the result of the examination—not of the students but of the dead rat—that it was truly and really a plague-infected and DEAD RAT. The students scored. The principal who was an aristocrat of aristocrats laughed at the joke and suspended the college term. Victory for the students. But what must be the torment for the two hours to the busybodies who had engineered the feat before the result of the examination of the dead rat was flashed through the corridors of the hostel of the college? One can only imagine their travail. But all the same the travail did bring forth the suspension of the college term ACCORDING TO PLAN. And as the student world in those days had not yet learned the art of hartial, this stratagem which did work can be classed with any good manoeuvre on the battle-field by a good general.

A Modern Don Juan

Running a race in the matrimonial field throwing back so many—not runners but—wives or girls is a feat which few men can accomplish.

There was, some decades back, the story of an Indian who married many times on the Continent of Europe and in some of the Asian countries but he was later caught as a bigamist and brought to book. This man had to his credit—or discredit, if you want—eleven marriages contracted in different countries.

There was also the story of a Hindu who went to the north, turned a Christian and married a Christian girl in the Punjab. But soon either he got tired of her or she of him and he left her for a new place where he embraced Islam and married a Muslim girl. This chap had friends in the Arya Samaj fold and they thought that he was disgracing himself by his escapades. They therefore urged him to come south, where he belonged, and to enter the Aryan fold and marry an Arya Samajist girl. He promptly dropped his Muslim wife and came south and joined the Samajists and married a girl of his friends' choice and settled down in life finally.

But now comes from the north the story of a veritable Don Juan, who hails from the district of Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh. He moved in high society in New Delhi, stayed with a Bihar M.P., kept a jeep, duped parents of girls in Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Amritsar, Kotah, Delhi and Hoshanga-

bad promising to marry their daughters and later absconded with ornaments deserting innocent girls.

Original Idea

He had failed in the matriculation examination but went to Allahabad where he made friends with a brilliant university student. When this friend died, he stole his certificates and credentials given by the professors. After this he assumed the name of his dead friend.

In Banaras he posed as a poet and son of a member of the royal family of Nepal. He assumed several titles. Though he was already married in a village in Shahjahanpur he again married the daughter of a resident of Kotah, whence he fled WITH THE ORNAMENTS OF THE NEW WIFE to New Delhi, where he obtained a job in Government House with the help of his (dead friend's) certificates. While in Delhi he contracted a marriage with the daughter of a pleader. He was, however, caught by the Kotah police while the marriage ceremony was being performed. He received three convictions of three years, two years and one year on different counts.

At the end of 1949 he started his activities again. He came into contact with a headmistress in the district of Shahjahanpur. Seeing an advertisement of a 50-year-old doctor of Delhi, he persuaded the headmistress to marry off her younger sister to the old doctor. In consideration of his services he borrowed from the old doctor Rs. 4,025 on two promissory notes with different signatures. These notes are not yet redeemed, though the promise was to repay in February, 1950. He was further in correspondence with the headmistress tempting her with marriage and asking for a short-term loan of Rs. 2,500, against a post-dated cheque. But she escaped being entrapped.

Nemesis

He then married one girl from Hardwar and was in correspondence with another girl at Banapur, in Hoshangabad district, with intention of marriage. He was wanted in the meanwhile in three cheating cases over a car deal. In April, 1950, he posed as the assistant honorary secretary to the Prime Minister of India and was able to secure a share without money in a cinema at Khurja, which was purchased by a resident of Meerut. In February he made a promise of securing a plot of land, posing as the assistant honorary secretary of the Prime Minister and got a sum of Rs. 300 from a widow in Delhi. She complained to the police as he did nothing, not even give receipt for the money, and he was arrested at the end of March but was subsequently released on bail. After his release on bail he wrote a registered letter from Etah giving his address, care of Minister of the U.P. Government, at Lucknow.

He is now in prison awaiting trial for cheating and marrying under false pretences. He had posed in several other capacities, but now he has come to the end of his tether, having been caught and found out.

Heartening Story

A Nagpur paper tells the story of a young woman aged 25 LIVING in a village near Katni in the Jabulpore district ON 'AQUA PURA' FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS. This story—that the woman has taken no food for the last four years but looks quite healthy and cheerful was verified, according to the report, by the S.D.O. and police officials who visited the place. They also kept the woman under sur-

vellance for a fortnight and found the story was all correct. Some officers are thinking of getting her medically examined. The woman in the meanwhile has been continuing on 'aqua pura' all right.

There is another story to hand of a woman—one Mrs. Moore-Patalewa—from somewhere in Europe. This heroine switched on to fruit juices some years back earlier cutting her three daily meals to one in the course of a number of years. She is now aged 50. She today drinks nothing but a glass of water flavoured with a few drops of lemon juice to kill the taste of orichrome. "There is so much more in the sun and air than can be seen by the naked eye or by scientific instruments", she says. "The secret is to find the way to absorb that extra—cosmic radiation—and turn it into food; that is what I have done."

She is said never to have used her ration book since rationing began 11 years ago. She has every page of it stamped "cancelled" just for evidence that she does not eat. Every year she goes to Switzerland for purer air and climbs the mountains on a diet of water from the streams.

Impervious

"You see", she explains, "my body cells and blood have undergone a complete change in composition. I am impervious to heat and cold, hunger, fatigue or disease. Winter or summer, even in Switzerland, I wear nothing but a short-sleeved jumper and skirt. In cold weather people stare at me. But while they are shivering in furs, I am warm."

She further assures that she is as strong as any man and needs only four or five hours' sleep for mental relaxation. "Because I have no toxins in my system for microbes to live on, I am never ill", is her theory.

It would have been better for the Government of India to approach this woman and buy the secret of her air-and-water diet method than getting that loan of two million tons of wheat from the U.S. A few million dollars price paid for this secret could have averted the famine in Bihar and saved so much energy being spent on Grow More Food campaigns. Not merely that. If the experiment had proved successful, the Indian farmer, who is nothing better than the cotton-growing 'fellah' of Egypt, could have been saved the drudgery of unmechanised agriculture with centuries-old implements and methods to grow more food for other mouths.

Palm For Salem

Hats off to Mr. K. Vellia Gounder, an agriculturalist of Salem, who has created a world record by producing 12,000 lbs. (net weight) of paddy in an acre of land. Deducting 33 percent for moisture and errors in calculation the corrected yield, says the Madras Government Press Note, is 8,000 lbs. This is much higher than the average yield of 5,900 lbs. in Spain, the highest in the world.

Hunger Leads To...

A Moslem carpenter, is reported to have hacked his three year old son by an adze some days ago. The carpenter, who fell out of employment, found it hard to support his family. It is said that he had no food for a number of days. Out of utter despair, he thought of destroying his family, and the first victim, who fell to his hunger-wrath, was his own child. This murder took place, in the village Mewa, about 3 miles from Raipur.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

How To Branch Into Specialisation

FROM PICTORIALS INTO PLATING

LAST week I gave a few hints aimed directly at the beginner. Any hobby, in order to keep the interest of the enthusiast, must be attractive and entertaining. Both these qualities do, of course, vary with different individuals, but there are certain principles which are basically true as far as the average human being is concerned.

One of these principles is that the beginner, not yet taken in by the lure of the deeper aspects of the hobby, is more concerned with the SUPERFICIAL attractiveness of his stamps. He only asks himself if he likes a stamp—if so all is well. If not, he swaps it for one more pleasant in appearance.

I know that this might sound heretical to the experienced collector, but it is true just the same. The proof does not lie in the schoolboy's fondness for pictorials—this even the most prejudiced will concede is but natural—but in the fact that many ADULT beginners also take an increasing interest in the pictorial aspects of the hobby.

This preoccupation with the superficial is not confined to the world of stamps. Shakespeare is often not only thoroughly lifeless to one who is reading him for the first time, but altogether senseless. There must be many who damn him off hand and assume that men who adore his plays are only "putting on a show". It is only with long familiarity—coupled with a natural enthusiasm for poetry—that indifference turns into tolerance, tolerance into genuine interest and this interest into the deep and abiding love of a lifetime.

Same Everywhere

It is the same with music. Many, without having made the least attempt in the right direction, condemn classical music off-hand. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms are tossed with the same brush of invective. Sibelius is unintelligible. All classical music dull. Yet are all music lovers pedants? Or all love for the classical composers a sham?

It is all a question of time. Feed a glut of Bach to the untrained ear and it will abhor all good music for the rest of its life. A little restraint might easily pay handsome dividends.

This rather lengthy divergence into totally unrelated fields has been necessary in order to bring out clearly the differences in the psychological make-up of the beginner and the mature collector—between the teen-ager in raves over his latest Hungarian label and the raptures of the grey-beard because he has just completed plating a stamp a century or more old.

Last week I stressed that not only was it natural for one new in the hobby to attach undue importance to the "physical" appearance of a stamp, but desirable as well—this being the only way in which his interest would be sustained. This week I shall assume that this elementary stage has been passed, I shall take into consideration a few of the things that one will only be concerned with after several years of familiarity with hinges and tweezers and catalogues and all the rest of it.

Definitives

First let us tackle a few definitives. Stamp collecting and philately, for instance. These terms are often loosely employed, and in ordinary conversation between

collectors it would be the merest pedantry to make any distinction between the two. But a closer analysis shows that the collector and the philatelist are poles apart.

The former is more or less content to accumulate stamps. He likes a well filled album. He hates empty spaces and he does his best to fill them. He takes a fairly keen interest in the hobby, keeps abreast, perhaps, with the researches of others. He notes all the new perfs. and all the new winks. and he subscribes to a couple of magazines and enjoys reading them. But he is not bothered overmuch about lithographic transfers or about early use of some out of the way stamp or about the thousand and one things that enliven the philatelist's existence. THE INTEREST OF THE COLLECTOR IN

THE HOBBY IS PRIMARILY ACQUISITIVE

The philatelist goes much further. He is not content to follow a trail. He wants to blaze one of his own. He has started off as a collector, he has gone through the various stages, and now he wants to branch off on his own. Often he may discover something that is of interest in some little known stamp. No one might be particularly bothered and his discovery might be accorded a brief mention in some of the journals and relegated to limbo a month later.

But this man, be it noted, is more a philatelist than a world famous collector who employs a "stamp secretary", goes on a round of the famous dealers and snaps up whatever they have to offer—price no consideration!

Gradual Evolution

After an apprenticeship of several years it happens in many cases that the "possession complex" of the mere collector is gradually replaced by an increasing thirst for knowledge. Not all collectors get this craving for the unknown and not all get it to the same degree. It may lead to no great fame and is most unlikely to lead to any fortune—quite the opposite, in fact—but the pleasure will be there and the deep satisfaction in a job well done.

The philatelist has the whole hobby to choose from. He may do research on the setting of some overprint for example. Or he may suddenly get a large lot of some comparatively unknown (but common) stamp and concentrate on the perforations. Or he

may specialise on the "postal history" angle, ferreting out the various places both at home and abroad, where the stamps of a particular country have been used.

Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S. is not only one of the leading dealers in India, but a serious philatelist. His work on Indian stamps used abroad has been acknowledged the world over, while his research in Indian stamps in general is of the utmost philatelic importance. The fact that Cooper's latest volumes on "used abroads" are fairly recent works shows that there is still scope for philatelic research to be successfully carried out, if one has the mind to do it.

Postal Markings

In recent times the centre of gravity appears to be shifting more and more in the directions of postmarks, as distinct from the stamp itself. Research on older stamps is often too hard on the pocket, and requires specialised knowledge completely beyond the pale of the average collector. Postmarks not only add greatly to the interest of one's collection, but are one of the best stepping stones to some of the more advanced branches of philately.

(Next week I shall deal with the subject of "plating" which has caused more gnashing of teeth than almost anything else connected with the hobby. It is true enough that only the very rich can go in for plating certain issues, but I shall endeavour to show that this fascinating branch of philately can also be indulged in a moderate scale, with just as pleasurable results.)

NEW 'SCAPULARS'



Malta has issued a set of three stamps in honour of the giving of the Scapular by the Blessed Virgin Mary to St. Simon Stock. Other particulars will be given later.

Stamp Briefs

Forthcoming Falklands

THE order for the new Falkland Islands stamps, prepared more than a year ago, has been placed with the famous London firm of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. last month. The subjects of most of the values of this new definitive series have already appeared on the stamps of this far-flung outpost of civilisation, the two exceptions being the 4d and the £1.

Designs, colours, etc., are as follows.

- 1 d. green, sheep, (one of the staple industries of the Islands.)
- 1 d. R.M.S. Fitzroy the mail steamer of the Falkland Islands Company.
- 2 d. violet, Upland Goose, one of the rare birds of the island.
- 2½ d. blue and light blue, Map of the Islands.
- 3 d. blue, Arms of the Colony.
- 4 d. magenta (new design), Auster aircraft employed on internal mail service.
- 6 d. brown, Motor Survey Ship "John Biscoe".
- 9 d. yellow, view of the "Twin Sisters" peaks.
- 1 sh. black, Gentoos Penguins.
- 1/3 vermilion, Kelp Goose and Gander.
- 2/6 olive-green, sheep shearing.
- 5/- purple, Battle Memorial.
- 10/- grey, sea lion.
- £1 black, (new design) The bulk of the "Great Britain", an early steamship launched in 1843, retired ninety years later and now lying at Sparrow Cove in the Falklands.

New French "Arms" Issue

A new definitive series showing the arms of various districts has been issued by France. The stamps went on sale on the 25th of June, with certain exceptions. Details of the set are as follows.

- 10 c. red, blue and yellow, arms of Artois.
 - 50 c. green, red and black, arms of Limousin.
 - 1 fr. red, blue and yellow, arms of Bearn, (issued June 21st.).
 - 2 frs. red, blue and yellow, arms of Touraine.
 - 3 frs. red, blue and yellow, arms of Franche-Comte.
- In addition to these definitives, a pictorial showing Artois was released locally on the 23rd June and in the rest of France on the 30th.

The Forgers Are At It Again

It is a fairly open secret that the Indian forger does not waste very much time. Those in the know are able to saunter into certain shops and take their pick of the choicest fakes. The price in most cases is reasonable enough, and few would quibble at possessing a set of Bushire at a few annas per stamp.

The Baghdad overprints, the "Mafia" labels, the various Indian "queens" overprinted for use in the convention states—all these have proved just the thing to diddle the suckers and to reap a harvest for the ingenious gentry who fashion these things. It will be noted that all the examples given above are of overprints applied to a basic stamp that is plentifully available. This is the easiest method of creating fakes. The brilliant copies of some of the early classics that some geniuses in this line have made in the West are happily missing from the local scene.

MADE TO ORDER

The average Indian forger does not seem to have taken much trouble over his handiwork. As long as the type was reasonably accurate and as long as the size was reasonably correct, he was satisfied. And his customers seemed to be just as easy to please. The few essays in forging basic stamps have been on the farcial side.

Fairly common are the fakes of the 1854 bicoloured 4 annas value. The genuine stamp is not a masterpiece but the forgery is too crude to be effective with anyone except the fellow who has never seen the real thing in his life.

A nice "inverted head" is supplied for a little extra, while if the collector wants an "unrecorded and uncatalogued" variety, he can get a "double head" made to order. I suppose there is nothing inherently impossible in producing tete-beche pairs and one

stamp normal and the other with head inverted—I've seen both.

"SCINDE DAWKS"

But these stamps, and the equally corny "Scinde Dawks", are in a different category to fakes on modern stamps. Some years ago there was quite a controversy over a "double impression" on the George V 1 anna value. I also remember being offered the Muscat "Al Busaid" commemoratives all beautifully faked within a few months of their having risen in price.

There is no need to go into other shady details—like the cleaning of telegraphic cancellations or the fraudulent re-use of a stamp made by joining the halves of two separate stamps—until struck by the canceller. All these things, believe it or not, have happened, and on no very small scale either!

The particular items, being fairly well known by now, are fairly innocuous. But the laes' idea of the bright boys is not only a dangerous one but is likely to have a most adverse effect on all prices for this class of material. The recently obsolete high values of Great Britain are being provided with overprints for Kuwait, Bahrain and Muscat! I am aware that it has been going on for some time, but I had no idea that even locals were being palmed off with these goods.

The other day a person who claimed to be working in a "big office" walked in with a parcel of thirty 10/- stamps from the Gulf. I pulled out four or five and they were perfectly good. The ones below these five were not. I did not let the man know that anything was wrong, but he told me to meet him downstairs—and by the time I went down I found that he had vanished!

Many dealers are doing quite a good export trade in the genuine Kuwait and Bahrain high

values. It is in their own interests that fakers are stamped out with a heavy hand. It takes only the whisper of a taint to cause the price of overprinted material of this kind to come tumbling down.

"GANDHI SERVICE"

The latest trick of all is the faking of the Mahatma Gandhi "Service" issue. As collectors are aware, a few stamps—totaling only a few hundred in all—were overprinted for use by the then Governor General of India. The stamps were not available to the public nor were they allowed to be used in government offices. A few leaked out, as happens in such cases, and the price they commanded was extremely high, compared to the unoverprinted stamps.

The forger, realising this, has got busy and the other day I was shown a spurious set of the lower values complete with "Governor General's" postmark! These stamps command a fairly high price in specialised markets the world over, and I gather that the spurious goods are being exported to foreign countries.

As long as these underhand tactics remain in force, it is useless to expect India's name to be of any value in the philatelic world. I know full well that only a very few men are indulging in this kind of stuff, but, I repeat, it is a case where the many have to suffer for the sins of the few.

Those who are familiar with the genuine article will not be taken in for an instant by the "Gandhi" stamps. It may be said for the guidance of others that the genuine overprint is applied neatly and in uniform depth. The fakes are overprinted in dull black, are uneven in appearance, and the "S" of service has been very badly formed. The fount used also differs from the original.

INDIAN MUSLIMS SUPPORT NEHRU

"Won't Brook Any Aggression"

BOMBAY, Saturday.
TEN prominent Muslims of the city have called a mass public meeting on Tuesday next to declare the Indian Muslims' faith in the unity of India and their unstinted support and loyalty to Prime Minister Nehru. This is in view of the prevailing tension between India and Pakistan. The meeting will be held at Beg Mohamad Baug, at 9-15 p.m.

Among the convenors of the meeting are Mr. Mohmed Taher, Mr. Mohmed Ali Abubakar, Mr. Ramzanally P. Ebrahim, Mr. H. A. Fazalbhoy, Dr. R. Zakaria, Mr. Haji Dawood Moosa, Mr. A. M. Wahnedra, Mr. Hakim Azmi, Mr. Abdul Hamid Ansari and Haji Tajamul Hussein.

The Declaration states that the Republic of India stands for friendly relations with all her neighbours, and that her mission was one of peace in international politics. The leaders further assure in their declaration that "if there is any attack against the security or integrity of the Indian Union, no matter from what quarter that attack may come, and of which there is at present a danger, let it be realised that every Indian to whatever religion he may belong, will stand by our Prime Minister in the defence of the motherland."

SUPPORT FROM SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD: The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, Hyderabad branch, today passed a resolution supporting India's stand on the Kashmir issue.

The Committee felt that the 'jihad' propaganda unleashed by Pakistan would be detrimental to the interests of minorities in both the countries. The Indian Muslims firmly believed that India would never attack Pakistan except for self-defence.

Communist Party's Solution To Ease Indo-Pak Tension

BOMBAY, Saturday.
THE Communist Party of India today suggested a five point remedy for the solution of the Indo-Pakistan tangle.

In a statement issued here today the Central Committee of the Party suggested that the Kashmir issue should be removed from the U.N. and India and Pakistan should decide to agree to abide by the "democratic verdict of the whole Kashmiri people themselves" through the Constituent Assembly which was on the eve of being constituted.

The other suggestions were that the "de facto" military partition of Kashmir should be brought to an end by mutual agreement between India and Pakistan, that the Maharaja of Kashmir should be deposed, that genuine agrarian reforms should be carried out in the State and that the Constituent Assembly should represent the entire people of the State.

Any other course, the Party said, would keep the two countries permanently on war-footing, would enable war-mongers to make war profits at the cost of the people and make both the countries increasingly dependent on the Anglo-Americans.

The Communist Party also appealed to the people to strengthen the peace movement and to scotch war and communal hysteria which

American Wheat Allocation

INDIA GETS BIGGEST SHARE

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPA): The Government Friday assigned India and Western Germany the biggest share of wheat and coarse grain that will be shipped this autumn. India will get 300,000 long tons of wheat in September and at least 250,000 long tons in October. This will be financed largely under the recently signed India Food Aid Agreement.

400,000 U.S. TROOPS TO BE KEPT IN EUROPE

Marshall's Disclosure

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPA).
DEFENCE Secretary George Marshall disclosed on Friday that some 400,000 American troops will be posted in Europe by the end of the next year—140,000 more than previously mentioned.

A high Defence Department spokesman said later "there had been no previous public expression of this figure and it undoubtedly represents ex-

pansion of earlier estimates." They apparently would be rear area troops to man huge stretches of Europe behind the projected defence front. Marshall told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that General Dwight Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact, Army is gaining "real momentum" and will total 2,840,000 fighting men by the end of 1952. He said this, with trained reserves, would give Eisenhower a potential 5,000,000 men army within 19 days after total mobilisation.

KASHMIR GOVT. DENIES A REPORT

SRINAGAR, July 28 (UPI): Official circles said here that there was absolutely no truth in the reports published in a section of the Indian press that the Finance Minister and other officers of the Kashmir Government proposed to discuss the question of financial integration of the State with the Indian Union during their forthcoming visit to Delhi.

It is however learnt that the State Finance Minister and the Finance Secretary are leaving for Delhi next week "to discuss Kashmir's current year's budget" with the Indian Finance Ministry officials.

That Human Flesh Story

MEERUT, July 28 (H.S.): A dispute between the owner of the building and the proprietor of the Hotel, where human flesh was alleged to have been served, is at the root of the rumour about the traffic in human flesh, said the local Senior Superintendent of Police, in an interview to 'Hindustan Samachar' correspondent here.

MADHYA BHARAT CAPITAL

Nehru To Arbitrate

GWALIOR, July 28 (PTT).
Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has agreed to arbitrate in the Madhya Bharat permanent capital issue, it is reliably learnt here today.

This will follow the extension of the "camp" capital at Indore from three months to five.

ADDIS ABBABA TRIAL: DEATH SENTENCE

ADDIS ABBABA, July 28: At the end of two days' trial here of the conspirators charged with plotting assassination of Emperor Haile Selassie, eight persons concerned were all sentenced to death. Details of the case were lacking as the trial was held in camera.

Sherman Laid To Rest

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, July 28 (UPA): Admiral Forrest Sherman, the Navy's sailor-statesman, was laid to rest in this hallowed soil Friday with an impressive final salute from all the armed forces he helped to weld into a unified fighting team.

President Truman, Members of the Cabinet, Joint Chiefs of Staff and thousands of sad-faced men in white, blue and khaki uniforms paid their last respects.

HONG KONG, July 28: Peking radio said today that four spies dropped by parachute from American planes in North Korea were quickly rounded up by local security forces.



Guard of honour presented to Dr. Gilder.

Gilder's Advice To City Scouts "ENDEAVOUR TO GAIN PUBLIC SUPPORT"

BOMBAY, Saturday.
DR. M. D. D. GILDER, Minister for Health, advised the city scouts today to cease thinking in terms of State-aid for the development of the scout movement, and instead to turn their attention towards gaining public support.

The Minister who was inaugurating the first Commissioners' Conference of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bombay State, observed that the ideals and objectives of the scout movement were so sound that if the scouts made a proper approach to the public, they were bound to get full support for their organisation.

On his arrival Dr. Gilder was greeted by Prof. V. G. Rao, State Chief Scout Commissioner who introduced him to the representatives of the National Scout Headquarters, who had specially come down from Delhi to attend the Conference. About 50 Scout Commissioners from different districts of the State and a number of boy scouts and girl guides were present at the conference in their respective uniforms.

Welcoming the Minister, Prof. Rao stressed the importance of character training in scouting and said that scouting was a help to education. Further, he requested the Commissioners to see to it that the scouts were always on the forward march.

ROLE OF SCOUTS IN BUILD- ING UP NATION

Mr. M. T. Vyas said that it was a red-letter day in the history of Indian scouting.

Messages received from Mr. H. N. Kunzru, National Commissioner, the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of C. P. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, and other ministers were read at the conference.

Preventing Smuggling: Pondicherry's Move

CUDDALORE, July 28 (PTT): The French India Government has decided not to allow the despatch of postal parcels from Pondicherry to Mahe and Yanam as according to them, they are intended for being smuggled into Indian Union from these settlements.

About 500 such parcels are being held up at Karaikal following attempts to bypass this ban by merchants who booked the parcels to Karaikal and had them directed to the two French settlements on the plea that the addressees had left for either Mahe or Yanam.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI): The House of Representatives on Friday voted to end the state of war with Germany and sent its resolution to the Senate for approval. The state of war with Germany will officially end when the Bill is signed by U. S. President.

Treatment Of Rheumatic Diseases

NEW YORK, July 28.

A new concept of rheumatic diseases and their treatment with the broad-range antibiotic drugs is reported by Dr. Thomas M. Brown of George Washington University Medical School, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., in the American Journal of the Medical Science.

Basic in Dr. Brown's new approach is the assumption that arthritis and related crippling afflictions may arise from hypersensitivity to "L organisms" super-small microbes which can be eliminated by antibiotic therapy.

Aureomycin, chloramphenicol and tetracycline, sometimes combined with cortisone or ACTH, were all tested by Dr. Brown and co-workers in clinical studies of 150 rheumatic patients at George Washington University Hospital and Mt. Alto Veterans' Hospital, Washington D. C. Terramycin proved the most effective.

The "L organisms", which were cases Dr. Brown's study led him to tal dosages with cortisone eliminated by the Brown group, are bacteria of unusually small size, ated these effects. They are attributed to pass into and out of body cells. In rheumatoid diseases Dr. Brown's study led him to conclude, they multiply within the cell, until elements of the organisms emerge into intercellular spaces.

In some cases treated, antibiotic therapy led to a flare-up of rheumatic symptoms. Supplemental dosages with cortisone eliminated these effects. They are attributed to rapid destruction of the "L organisms" by the antibiotic, causing the bacteria to flood out of the cells and resulting in exaggeration of the body's response.

At present, rheumatic diseases have been treated most effectively with cortisone, a steroid hormone of the adrenal gland cortex, or ACTH an anterior pituitary gland hormone. Cortisone and ACTH do not actually cure arthritis but provide relief of symptoms. Treatment must continue indefinitely and relapses follow discontinuance.

Hunger-Strike Called Off

PATIALA, July 28, (PTT): All the prisoners lodged in the Patiala Central Jail who were fasting for the last eight days, have called off their hunger-strike, according to official information.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

SEVENTEN Socialists resigned their membership of the party in Delhi. Nowadays walk-out does not pay as much dividend as the Kipling technique of "stay quit."

According to Stalin, an internationalist is one "who without qualification and without hesitation is unconditionally ready to defend the U.S.S.R." This reiteration is evidently meant for the consumption of Comrade Harin and the rest of the Indian visitors.

Stalin's definition has been the gospel of Soviet journeymen and fellow-travellers. If Kashmir is attacked, our local "Comrades" will rush to the defence of Moscow, even if it is all quiet on the Soviet front. Did not the last war, termed Imperialist by the Communists, become the "People's War", to them the moment Russia was in it?

Madrid radio quotes scripture and accuses Britain and France of "treachery and betrayal of the Christian world and Europe." But Franco has been too much with us as the defender of Christendom.

According to the Government of India, the mixture of a certain percentage of stalks with tea does not amount to adulteration. Of course, the consumers have to fight this "infiltration" by the filtering process.

Aruna Asaf Ali's party will not contest the general elections, but will work in support of candidates set up by the Marxist parties, including the Communists. This new phase of "Arunodaya" may upset the apple-cart of the Socialists.

Pakistan's "Jehad" call has not brought much support from the Anglo-Americans. Britain is busy extinguishing the oil flare up, while America is hard put to the Korean cease-fire. But the Grand Mufti is ever ready for Liaquat's call.

According to the "Economist", London, Liaquat seeks in Kashmir adventure an escape from crisis within. The issue in Kashmir is simple. It is a case of ballot v. bullet. Pakistan cannot hold back the dawn.

The "Economist" adds that if the Kashmir Constituent Assembly can be deferred for a few weeks until after the snow fall, the crisis may be deferred until early next year. But Kashmir cannot wait.

Gabriel Pascal's "The Life of Gandhi", a forthcoming Hollywood production, highlighted news columns this week. Gandhiji himself had such a queer view of films, that he ran away in the midst of a show specially arranged for him. With all his prejudice, he occasionally enjoyed the company of film stars, and his meeting with Charlie Chaplin in London was an historic one.

The picture of Chaplin, clean-shaven, exhibiting the full array of dental glory, closeted with Gandhiji, wreathed in toothless

smile, comes to my memory. Both were the 'salt of humour' with the chosen mission of liberating humanity from bondage. Both had world following, with the walking stick in common. While Charlie used it as a negotiable instrument to underline the famous Chaplin style of walking, to Gandhiji it was the staff of his age. It saw service in the Dandi and Non-cooperation marches and has been bequeathed as a heirloom to the nation.

Chaplin was kidding with the spivs and drones of "Modern Times" and was railing and lashing at the "Dictator" in self-improvised Hitlerian phonetics and cacophony—his Nazi-cut mustache throbbing, pulsating and vibrating with facial commotion and locomotion of Hitlerdom. In one scene in "Dictator", Chaplin literally killed Hitler and the mad mullahs of Berchtesgaden long before the then East-West Allies knocked at the gates of Berlin.

Gandhian methods were entirely different. His historic appeal to Hitler was the world's one-man peace mission and was treated as the biggest joke of the year. He was stigmatised as the arch-appeaser as he refused to play the role of henchman of British imperialism. His was a mission of peace covering the spivs and drones, the tyrants and the oppressed, the guinea pig and the milch cattle. It aimed at universal education in the worth of "human person" and fit in all for "one world" of humanity. He wrought a bloodless revolution and won the freedom of his country in his own life-time. From "Bapu", he became the Father of the Nation, much photographed and more lionised than he could help.

Indian film stars used to visit Gandhiji off and on, and his interest in them was mainly that of a tax-collector for his autographs. Rajaji once introduced Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmi to Gandhiji when she wanted his autograph in Tamil. Gandhiji promptly doubled the rate, and when Rajaji pleaded that she had donated nearly a lakh of rupees to Kasturba Fund by her free recitals, Gandhiji readily retorted that she could easily pay that stipulated rate for the benefit of Harijans. Though film stars contributed a lot to his funds, Gandhiji was never a film fan. Nor did he believe much in the possibilities of film for good. What would have been Gandhiji's reactions, had he a premonition that he would be the theme of a film? It is not difficult to guess. Even now he might be turning in his grave.

Buddha revolted against the rituals, ceremonies and animal sacrifices of Puranic Hinduism and founded his religion of peace and love on non-idolatrious ideals. Soon after his passing away, millions of his followers in their new-found enthusiasm began to erect Buddha idols, big and small, the finest of their handiwork, being now housed at Sarnath. They also restored the old rituals and ceremony, that one hardly finds any difference between the Gaya of the Hindus and the Bodhi Gaya of the Buddhists. If Buddha cannot

escape idolisation, Gandhiji also cannot help being canonised on the screen to shot and sound. History cannot be the thrilling story that it is, but for broken promises and defied commandments. Posterity always loves to have a chip of the old block, and it refuses to be disinherited.

The brain trust behind the Gandhiji film is a mighty array of the cream of Hollywood. Gabriel Pascal, the film producer of Bernard Shaw's plays, is a live wire executive who bearded Shaw in his own den and booked him for life. It was in the rush season of Shaw films production that he got permission from the sage of St. Ayot Lawrence to give top priority to the Gandhiji film. So it is Shaw's will that Gandhiji film should be produced and the next of literary kin, Pandit Nehru, has been duly informed and has to execute his will. This explains the record speed-up of the preliminary arrangements. With Geza Herczeg and William Saroyan as scenario writers and Charles Boyer and Paul Muni as main actors, the success of the film, box office and otherwise, is fully assured.

Paul Muni is a character actor par excellence, having won laurels in "Juarez", "Emile Zola" and "Good Earth". On him mainly depends the success of the film, and it is a tough assignment. He has a mystic gaze, hypnotic eyes and a mobile face, whose contours mirror the images of his mind. He can simulate the aura of the Oriental, but the Gandhian touch is an eerie and elusive something which is undefinable. At its best, "It is the Hand of God" and at its worst, "It is a Himalayan blunder." In between Paul Muni should not emerge as a "processed" Gandhiji.

Gandhiji is God's multi-purpose project to usher in a revolution in all aspects of current life. Abstract philosophies of life were made concrete by him by his human touch and by his intensely human personality. Herein comes the despair of the actor. In 1927 Gandhiji was speaking in Jaffna on Lord Buddha his mission and achievements. He described Buddha's environment, the peculiarities of the age in which he lived and how it came to discover his real mission in life. Bapu was so absorbed in his subject so carried away by it, so identified with it for the time being, that in one place he said, "When I saw light, when he should have really said, 'Then he saw light.' This unconscious slip into the first person was characteristic of the working of the Mahatma's mind. How to bring in this 'subjective approach' into the objective Gandhian story will prove a problem to the film-makers.

Gandhiji's life had been an open book, so simple in life, but yet so difficult to capture in sound and shadow. This copper-colour figure swathed in loin cloth with his sandals, watch and walking stick, is so much imprinted on our mind that we consider his memory as a part of our being. This makes me believe that in-

dians alone can produce an authentic Gandhian film. It is ours by right and I wonder how ace film producers of our country have abdicated their Gandhian monopoly in favour of Hollywood. The country's prestige demands that we should be the first to present a Gandhiji film to the world.

The Gandhiji film should be authentic documentary, and it is our duty to preserve the memory of the Mahatma for posterity. We have a wealth and variety of materials to cover him from Rajkot to Rajghat, A.I.R. has in its possession many of his recorded speeches, especially the ones he delivered from Delhi prayer meetings in the evening of his life. We can make the Gandhian epic as India's freedom story.

Fortunately most of the Mahatma's associates are still with us, barring the Netaji, Sardar and Sarojini Naidu. With their help we can recreate the past and record the advent of freedom. With all my admiration for Charles Boyer, he can at the most be a poor substitute for Jawahar. Pt. Nehru himself can be induced to play his part in the documentary. He is a born actor with histrionic flair, spectacular flash and photogenic face. It is time that producers like Vasan, Shantaram, Sorab Modi, Wadia and others confer with top-rank leaders and the Government and speed up the

"Muhurat" ceremony for such a film.

The question of Socialists does not present a problem, as they claim to be pure and unadulterated Gandhians even now. But their "Underground, 1942" can be treated as a separate serial. Mr. Jai Prakash's sensational escape from Hazaribagh Jail, his pilgrimage to Gaya and escape to and from Nepal will add pep to the story. The adventures of Aruna Asaf Ali will be a sensational thriller irrespective of the side of the "barricade" she professes to be in now. For historical accuracy, Ashok Mehta will have to undergo a clean shave and cast off his recently acquired "bearded beauty".

In short, the film should be of us, by us and for us and others to come. It has been given to us of this generation to be associated with the Mahatma. As Pt. Nehru remarked: "In ages to come, centuries and millennia after us, people will think of this generation when this Man of God trod on earth and will think of us who, however small, could also follow his path and tread the holy ground where his feet had been." So let the film be worthy of us and him.

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS IN YUGOSLAVIA

From September 23rd To October 8th in Zagreb.

INTERNATIONAL Fairs in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia take place in Zagreb. Here also the fairs of 1947, 1948, and 1949 took place. The last mentioned fair marked the 40th anniversary of the foundation of this institution.

YUGOSLAV PRODUCTS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS play one of the most important parts in the export of industrial raw materials as well as in consumer goods. Yugoslavian tobacco, hemp, hops etc., are renowned throughout the world for their quality and variety.

WOOD represents one of the most important export articles of Yugoslavia. It is being exported in large quantities and in all kinds of lumber assortments, sawn timber and semi-finished wood products etc. Besides it exports considerable quantities of veneers of deciduous soft and hard wood, pannel cards, lesonite boards, perquities, barrels, cases, various furniture and ready wood products like lasts, heels, sticks, school accessories, ski laths, wood toys, baskets and other wooden fancy goods.

MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES

The export of non-metallic ores

like raw magnesite, baryte and asbestos is also in constant increase. Of metal industry products Yugoslavia exports considerable quantities of excellent enamel ware, scythes, sickles, shoeing nails etc.

CIGARETTE PAPER: High quality of Yugoslav cigarette paper is well known on all world markets.

BUILDING AND DECORATIVE MATERIAL: Yugoslavia occupies one of the foremost places among the producers and exporters of the first class building and decorative material, like cement, salolit, cement-asbestos tiles, and pipes, granite and onyx. Beautifully designed and finished folk handicrafts such as carpets, laces, prigravci (national slippers), embroidered dress and sets, silver filigree work, coffee sets and mills, draw the attention of both local and foreign buyers.

PARTICIPATION BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The interest of foreign countries for the Zagreb International Fair has been great from the very beginning in 1948. The Fair's management could not by far satisfy all demands for exhibition space. In 1949 when the Soviet Union

(Continued on Page 16)

GENERAL DE GAULLE—AS SEEN BY THE FRENCH PRESS



OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

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SITUATIONS VACANT

An Experienced, Young And energetic Representative wanted by a big tea firm in Calcutta. None need apply who has no previous experience in tea line. Write to M/s. Haversti 2, Bonfield Lane, Calcutta 1, stating experience, qualifications and minimum salary wanted.

(2706)

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Wanted Agents for securing orders for attractive Diwali Cards and Calendars. Apply for terms to Berry Printing Works, Ambala Cantt.

(2708)

Agents for Name plates and Embossers on commission. Margaret Mart, Achal, Allgarh. (2689)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.N. RLY. TENDERS EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

TENDER NO. 1/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 22-8-51 for supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers at the rate (inclusive of sales tax) not exceeding each F.O.R. as detailed below:—

- (1) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal. Teak and Pyinkado first class only—250000 nos. at Rs. 18/-.
- (2) (a) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal. Teak and Pyinkado second class only, (b) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Bija Sal and (c) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Nahor—total 100000 Nos. at Rs. 14/-, Rs. 16- and Rs. 14-8/- respectively, (3) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal and Teak and (4) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Bija Sal—total 5000 Nos. at tendered rates.
- (5) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4 1/2") Sal. Teak and Pyinkado first class only—400000 Nos. at Rs. 8/-.
- (6) (a) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4 1/2") Sal. Teak and Pyinkado second class only (b) M.G. (6'x8"x4 1/2") first class Bija Sal and (c) M.G. (6'x8"x4 1/2") first class Nahor—total 150000 Nos. at Rs. 6/-, Rs. 6-8/- and Rs. 6- respectively, (7) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4 1/2") Sal and Teak and (8) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4 1/2") Bija Sal—total 50000 nos. at tendered rates, and (9) N.G. (5'x7"x4 1/2") Sal and Teak first class only—100000 nos. at Rs. 5/-.

Stocks lying at railhead should be shown separately in the tenders. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on O.T. and E.I. Railways in the U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani Naksalbari etc. on Assam Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender form may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B.N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10/- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts officer, B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23. Suppliers from Mufussil areas should ask for tender forms to be sent per V.P.P. only.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER, EASTERN GROUP.

(690)

5,000 MORE MUSLIMS TO BE TAKEN BACK

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 28: The Government of India, it is officially announced here, have further agreed to take back over 5,000 more Muslims, mostly belonging to Uttar Pradesh, under the Liaquat-Nehru Pact.

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.E. & C.I. RAILWAY

Reservation of seats (Third Class) on 19 Du/20 Up Meerut Express trains.

As an additional facility to Third Class passengers travelling by Meerut Express trains limited reservation is being introduced with effect from 1st August 1951. Third Class seats will be reserved from Bombay Central on the Down Journey and from Meerut City in the Up direction.

A reservation fee of four annas will be charged for every seat reserved.

Journey tickets and reservation tickets can be had up to one day in advance of the journey.

Passengers will be allowed to occupy their reserved seats from the starting stations i.e. Bombay and Meerut City. Passengers will then be themselves responsible for their seats on the journey.

(691)

MARSHALL AID HELPS RAPID REHABILITATION

B. A. Dalal's Survey Of Post-War Progress In Western Countries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. B. A. Dalal, former Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, said here today that hard work, a spirit of discipline and Marshall Aid were primarily responsible for "the remarkable economic recovery of the Western countries and England in particular."

Mr. Dalal who has just returned from a study tour of Italy, Switzerland, France and England, was speaking on "Rapid rehabilitation of the West" under the joint auspices of the Commerce Graduates' Association and the Progressive Group at the "Greens" today.

He said that "this recovery has worked miracles in England", where the concept of the welfare state had taken place of fear. He disclosed that expenditure on the social services in England had risen from 530 million pounds sterling in 1938 to more than 900 million pounds sterling in 1947-48. It worked out at 29 pounds per head on the social services plus 10 pounds per head spent on the food subsidies.

INCOME GROUPS

Referring to the shift in income level of the people, he said that whereas before the war 11,000 people enjoyed an income of over 5,000 pounds sterling, after paying the income-tax, today in England only 250 people had that income. As contrasted with this the income of the average working class family had risen by 120 to 130 per cent over the same period.

The "Work for all" principle of the Labour Government in England had reduced unemployment from 14 per cent obtaining in the period between the two wars, to only 2 per cent today.

This rapid recovery, Mr. Dalal admitted, would not have been possible without the Marshall Aid. But more than anything else, it was the determination of the people to "meet the crisis and come on the top once again" that was responsible for the tremendous all-round progress. He cited the example of the Festival of Britain Fair which was intended to prove to the world that "Britons can keep their heads high."

He hoped that India would emulate this spirit of discipline and determination to work out her economic and social welfare programme.

About France, Mr. Dalal said, that it received the largest chunk from Marshall Aid programme. However, the country suffered from the lack of a stable government. Prices of food stuffs had gone up 20 times as compared with the pre-war era.

Italy had made astounding

INTUC'S EXECUTIVE DEPRECATES AIRF'S STRIKE MOVE

BAREILLY, July 28, (PTI).

THE Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress today adopted a draft resolution to be placed before its General Council tomorrow deprecating the strike decision of the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

The resolution described the threatened strike as "totally unwarranted" and against the best interests of workers in view of the recent increase in dearness allowance and "in view of readiness on the part of Government to come to an amicable settlement on other outstanding grievances of railway workers."

The Working Committee concluded its two-day deliberations today after adopting a resolution aligning I.N.T.U.C. with the Congress in the forthcoming general elections.

Labour Must Stand By Congress

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, today called upon the Indian working class people to co-operate with the Indian National Congress in the ensuing general elections.

Mr. Desai, who was addressing here the General Council of the INTUC, commended the INTUC Working Committee's decision committing the INTUC to political alignment with the Congress in the next elections as "the best way to secure their objectives".

Postal Employees Favour Strike

CALCUTTA, July 26, (UPI): The Calcutta Postal Employees' Association at a general meeting in the Indian Association hall yesterday to strike from the 27th August if their demands for an increased dearness allowance was not met by the Government.

NEW ADHERENTS FOR COMMUNIST PARTY

Change Of Policy

PARIS, July 28, (UPI-AFP): The necessity for Soviet Communist Party to draw into its fold all the outstanding non-party elements was stressed in an article broadcast by Moscow radio last night. The article appealed to Party members to enlist new adherents and stressed that it was the Party's task to lead and educate the masses.

Paris observers considered this appeal as a change in party policy according to which Party membership used to be regarded as an honour to be conferred on a chosen few. The total Party membership after more than 30 years of Communist rule in Russia was estimated this year at some six million people or about three per cent of Russia's population believed to exceed two hundred million.

Readmitted In League

LAHORE, July 28 (PTI): Seventeen members of the Punjab (P) Legislative Assembly who recently applied for admission to the Muslim League Assembly Party "in view of the present emergency facing the country" were yesterday admitted into the fold of the Party, it is learnt.

This raises the strength of the Muslim League Assembly Party to 163 in a house of 194 including four non-Muslims.

Muslim league circles claimed this admission as the first instalment of "accession to the party".

RATION CUT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 28 (PTI): Rice ration in the statutorily rationed areas of Madras State will be reduced from eight to six ounces from August 12, it was officially learned here today.

The overall ration will, however, be maintained at 12 ounces.

The price of rice at ration shops will also be enhanced by seven pils per measure from the same date. At present a measure costs eleven annas.

One Of 'Scottsboro Boys' Again In Trouble

NEW YORK, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): One of the "Scottsboro Boys", James Andrew Wright, was indicted today on a charge of raping a 13 year old Albany Negro girl. He had pleaded not guilty after his arrest on July 11. Wright, a 39 year old Negro, six feet three inches tall, was one of nine charged with raping two white girls on March 25, 1931, in the celebrated Scottsboro (Alabama) case.

He served part of a 99 year sentence in Alabama prison for rape and was paroled about 15 months ago.

He came to Albany, sponsored by a local doctor, and had worked in a nearby knitting mill for the last year.

Burmese Journalists In Pindi

LAHORE, July 28 (PTI): The four Burmese journalists, who are on a visit to Pakistan, arrived in Rawalpindi on Thursday from where they drove to Taxila to see the national museum of Pakistan. The journalists paid a visit to Kashmiri refugee camp at Wah on Friday. They are scheduled to visit the Khyber Pass and the Durand Line today.

NO CRIME WAVE IN POONA

District Magistrate's Assurance

POONA, July 28 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Poona, Mr. M. G. Pimpulkar, told pressmen today that reports about there being an increase in the crime wave in city and rural areas of the District were not correct. He said that as against 1,525 offences registered in the city area in the first six months of the last year, the total number of crimes for the corresponding year this year were 1542. In the rural areas the figures were 985 and 996 respectively.

Mr. V. B. Shanbag, the District Superintendent of Police, who was also present at the conference, said that compared with 1949 figures, the number of offences this year was lower.

The slight increase in crime figures this year over the last year was because of prohibition offences. Last year, he said, the police had detected 458 cases for the period mentioned and this year the offences in this category had risen to 540.

Asked whether this indicated that prohibition offences were on the increase, the Police Chief said that all that he could say was that the police had detected more offences this year.

Referring to crop position in the District, Mr. Pimpulkar said they had received no reports indicating that crops had withered or were affected because of the late arrival of rains. The good rains in the last four or five days, he said, should prove beneficial to crops.

U.P. PRAJA PARTY CONVENTION

Kidwai To Address

LUCKNOW, July 27, (PTI): About 200 district representatives and top leaders of Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party will meet here on July 29 in what is described as a "miniature convention" of the Praja Party.

India's Communication Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai will address the meeting.

The convention will discuss the election programme and certain other organisational matters.

3 INJURED IN MOB ATTACK

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

Three persons were injured when a mob armed with lethal weapons attacked some refugees this morning. The police immediately took control of the situation. Armed pickets have been posted at the scene of the incident which was a sequel to a dispute over the sale of vegetables. The injured persons were rushed to hospital.

INCENTIVE TO PRODUCE LONG STAPLE

Indian Central Cotton Committee On Fixation Of Prices

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Indian Central Cotton Committee adopted a resolution approving the Planning Commission's modest target of 1.2 million bales of increased production during the next five years and urged that the detailed plans for the achievement of the target should be prepared in consultation with the Committee.

The Committee further recommended that special steps should be taken to grow in India, wherever economically feasible, the varieties of long staple of 1" and over which are at present being imported at high cost from abroad.

FOR NEXT SEASON

In connection with the fixation of the maximum and minimum prices of cotton for

the 1951-52 season, the view was expressed that the increase in price of Rs. 50 recently announced by the Government of India was inadequate. The Committee suggested that differentials for the improved varieties should be adjusted in such a way as to give an incentive to the grower to produce the better types of cotton.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11, 2007.
Muslim: Savval 24, 1370.
Parsi: Behman 30, 1320.
Sunrise 6-14 a. m.
Sunset 7-16 p. m.
Hightide 10-01, 20-23.
Lowtide 02-26, 15-57.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Man's Origin and His Future" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BARATIYA VIDHYA BHAVAN: Lecture by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao on "A Population Policy for India", at Bhavan's premises, Chaupatty, 6-30 p. m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Lecture by M. K. Amin on "Our Future" at Arya Samaj Park, Lady Jamshedji Road 10 a. m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Jadana and Child" in Indian metaphysics. Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 P. M.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION
Due to general breakdown of telegraph communication, telegrams for Mithapur Dwaraka and Okha are subject to serious delay. "Telegraphic communication with Ootacamund is restored and transmission time of telegrams is now normal."

Munshi For Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, July 28 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister of India, is arriving here tomorrow morning from Bombay on a four-day visit to the city. Mr. Munshi will preside over the joint meeting of the Board of agricultural research and extension here on July 30.

RELIEF FOR D. P. PENSIONERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Temporary increases have been ordered by the Government over small-scale provisional pensions sanctioned to displaced Bombay Government pensioners residing in Bombay State. The rates of increase are the same as those granted by the Government to its pensioners in 1945. Pensions not exceeding Rs. 20 a month will be increased by Rs. 4 a month. Pensions exceeding Rs. 20 but not exceeding Rs. 60 a month will be increased by Rs. 5 a month; and pensions exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 100 a month will be increased by Rs. 6 a month. Pensions above Rs. 100 a month, but not exceeding Rs. 106 will be increased by such amount as will bring the total pension up to Rs. 106 a month.

The liability for payment of provisional pensions to displaced Bombay Government pensioners as also the temporary increases now sanctioned, devolves upon the Government of Pakistan. These increases will be paid by the Govt. of Bombay for so long as they are paid by it on pensions, debitable to it, but not after December 31, 1952. The temporary increases will be paid subject to the production of the declaration prescribed for the grant of such increases over anticipatory pensions.

NO PROTECTION FOR MILK POWDER

The Tariff Board have submitted their report on the Milk Powder industry. They say no case has been made out for the grant of protection or assistance to the Milk Powder industry.

HYDROQUINONE

The Government of India's resolution on the Tariff Board's report on the hydroquinone industry has been published today in the Gazette of India, dated July 28, 1951. Government have accepted the Board's recommendation that the existing revenue duties should be converted into protective duties at the same rates for two years.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, July 29.

BOMBAY
244 m. — 07-49 Prog. 07-45 Dillip Kumar, G songs, 08-15 Vasanti Kodical, kh. v. d., 11-45 B. V. Jadhav, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B. M. Devlankar, shahna 12-40 Week's prog. 13-45 Liverpool Phil. Orch., 14-00 Sunday serenade, 14-15 Popular opera selections (G & S.) 17-30 Vasanti Kodical, multani, 18-10, B. M. Devlankar, shahna, 18-36 B. V. Jadhav, malashree, 19-00 Dillip Kumar, G geet, 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air trio, 19-30 J. L. Ranade tialak Kamod, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Air artist, star, violin, 20-45 Dillip Kumar, G songs, 21-15 G. V. Chellammal, K music, 21-45 E. Trevor, ad libitum, 22-00 Bizet.

VARIATIONS—353 m. — 07-30
Mangal prabhat, 08-00 B. M. Devlankar shahna, 08-45 Shaila Shirur, R. Badhe and Madgulkar compositions, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 S. K. Abhyankar, surmalpar 12-40 Air artist, jaltarang, 13-00 Shaila Shirur, bhavgeet, 13-30 R. Pal H songs, 13-50 J. L. Ranade, sarang, 17-30 For children, M. 18-00 Sundarabai, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M., at 18-50 in K. 20-15 S. Shirur, R. Badhe and Madgulkar compositions, 20-30 H. talk, 20-45 Letters, replies, H. 21-00 R. Pal, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 Vasanti Kodical, thumri (22-00 J. L. Ranade, marubhag, 22-30 B. V. Jadhav chhayana.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm. — 08-15 Radha Rani, 08-30 R. H. Khan, asawari, 18-20 M. Raval, Mira's works, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Phil pankhadi (Ahm.), 19-00 R. H. Khan, purvi, 19-15 M. Raval, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 geet lahari, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 C. D. Choksi, surmalpar, 20-30 Music (Baroda), 20-30 India's music, Delhi relay, (Ahm.) 21-15 M. Raval, bhajans, 21-30 R. H. Khan, baghshree.

GOA

3422 m. — 08-00 a. m. Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p. m. voice, of prophecy, 01-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon serenade 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music 04-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air 05-00 I hear Southland singing 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nations 05-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m. — 07-15 a. m. It's good day, 07-30 BBC news 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog. 12-00 Music for unch, 65.00 p. m. Hindi prog. 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 07-30 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week 08-00 Famous tenors 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America 65-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE — 15-30 Sunday service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 O. Kunz at piano, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto (Grieg's), 21-00 Dance them around, 21-45 Sunday service, 22-15 London forum.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 20-15 In Hindi for India, and For children 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and Weekly review, 20-20 Pakistan affairs in Br. press, 20-30 Health and hygiene, 2035 Letters, replies.

'Peace' Signature Week

BOMBAY, Saturday: A "signature week", with the object of collecting signatures on an appeal calling for a pact of peace between the five great powers, will be observed by the All India Peace Council from July 29 to August 5.

Mr. Krishna Chandra, General Secretary of the Council, announcing this in a statement here today revealed that about 750 million signatures to this appeal had already been collected from all over the world the number in India being 7 lakhs.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN EAST & WEST

All-India Weather

POONA, July 28 (PTI): The following is the daily all India weather summary for Saturday July 28, 1951:—

Yesterday's depression over Madhya Bharat, has moved north-westwards and lies this morning as a shallow depression over north Rajasthan centred about 50 miles east of Bikaner. It is likely to move further northwards and weaken.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, East Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan and Malabar-South Kanara. It has occurred locally in Bihar, West Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Deccan (Desh) and Travancore Cochin.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall is likely to decrease in the central parts of the country. Widespread rain is likely in Assam, West Bengal, Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (D) and along the west coast. Rainfall will occur locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, West Madhya Bharat, Deccan (Desh) Hyderabad and Mysore.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, the hills of west Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (D) and in west Rajasthan during the next 24 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart:

		Temp.	Rainfall
	Mx	Mn	24h. S.J.I Dfn.
Ahmedabad	89	76	0.5 7.1 —7.8
BOMBAY	84	76	0.9 53.5 +11.5
Calcutta	94	83	0 22.0 —1.3
Cherra-punj	69	65	8.4 314.5 +11.8
Delhi	93	82	0 4.0 —5.5
Hyderabad	87	73	0 11.2 +1.4
Lucknow	94	—	2.9 — —11.5
Mahabaleshwar	66	63	4.2 90.2 —45.5
Mysore	79	66	0 3.6 —1.3
Nagpur	—	75	0.1 14.9 —7.3
Poona	80	71	0.3 — —3.7
Simla	71	60	1.8 11.2 —9.1
Surat	—	78	0.8 16.2 —8.5

EUROPEAN PLANTER ACQUITTED

KUALA LUMPUR, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): Jeffrey Watts Carter, an Australian rubber planter, was found not guilty in the Supreme Court here today of conspiring with armed terrorists on a Perak estate.

He was acquitted. Watts Carter was the first European to be tried in Malaya on such serious charges under the emergency regulations. The charges carry the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Case Against 'Times Of India' Adjourned

BOMBAY, Saturday. The case against "The Times of India", for alleged contravention of the Official Secrets Act, was adjourned to Wednesday next, when it will be taken up by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Poona University Admission

POONA, July 28, (PTI): A circular issued by the University of Poona says that students who have passed the S.S.C. Examination of the S.S.C. Examination Board of the State of Bombay are informed that they are eligible for admission to the Poona University if they have passed in all the University subjects and obtained 35 percent marks in each of them. Condonation in a subject is not considered as equivalent to passing in that subject.

B.O.A.C. Plane Held Up

BOMBAY, Saturday: A B.O.A.C. four engine aircraft flying from London to Singapore through Bombay was held up at the Santa Cruz airport here for nearly three hours today due to mechanical trouble.

The airline authorities said that the plane was about to take off. It was found that the fire warning unit on board the plane had been burnt out.

After necessary repairs the aircraft with its 40 passengers took off for Colombo at noon.

BHARATAN BACK HOME



Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager, Press Trust of India who went to London to attend Reuters' centenary celebrations photographed with his wife at the Santacruz airport on his arrival from London on Friday.

DIVATIA TRIBUNAL

Bank Employees To Challenge

KANPUR, July 28 (PTI): Mr. G. G. Mehta, President of the All-India Bank Employees' Association, said here today that the central committee of the association had decided "to boycott the Divatia Tribunal".

Mr. Mehta, who was addressing a press conference here today, said that the central committee had also decided to challenge the validity of the Divatia Tribunal, inter alia, on the ground that it was not an independent tribunal which it should be as a judiciary as required by "the rules of natural justice and equity and also according to certain specific provisions of industrial disputes legislation for the banking industry".

Mr. Mehta said there was a difference of opinion among the members of the central committee whether they should also recommend to the special session of the All-India Bank Employees' Association—meeting here today and tomorrow—that they should launch a strike after giving due notice to the employers and the authorities concerned. The majority of the central committee members decided not to recommend the giving of a call for a strike immediately.

The central committee's recommendations on the strike issue were subject to endorsement by the special session.

RESERVE BANK TO TAKE STRIKE BALLOT

BOMBAY, Saturday: The All India Council of the Reserve Bank Employees Association, which concluded its session today has decided to take a strike ballot at all offices of the Reserve Bank.

The Council has also decided to co-ordinate the activities of the Association and the All India Bank Employees Federation for this purpose.

Desparadoes Attack Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A constable of the Prohibition Intelligence Section was the victim of minor injuries at the hands of two desperadoes who offered stubborn resistance to evade arrest under the Prohibition Act. The men were however overpowered and taken to the police chowky.

Illicit liquor, wash and implements worth Rs. 500 were seized from the neighbouring hut. The same hut was raided on July 24 and one man arrested then.

City Merchant Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A firm in Manchester dealing in textiles is alleged to have been duped by certain parties in Bombay, who promising to supply Indian mill made cloth, obtained Rs. 1,66,562 from the British firm. Following a complaint lodged in Bombay, and consequent enquiries, Deputy Inspectors Bodanwalla and Wagh of the Crime Branch II took into custody Sikkharand Mitterson Jain on July 22, under sections 420 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

Jain was released on bail of Rs. 30,000 by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

The police have not so far been able to trace Narottamdas and some other brokers who were involved in the case.

Vietnam is to call up 15,000 Army Reservists aged from 20 to 45 for two months training on October 16.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASA CHARIAR THAPONDIHI, Thyagarayazagar, Madras 17.

Truman Charges Russia Of Aggression Plans

CALLS FOR PREPAREDNESS TO MAKE SOVIET KEEP PEACE

DETROIT, July 28 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN accused Russia today of making dangerous warlike military preparations "around the world" and warned the United States to get ready for "any emergency".

Mr. Truman questioned whether the Communists "really desire peace in Korea", since, he said, Soviet rulers "are putting themselves in a position where they can commit new acts of aggression at any time".

The President also assailed Administration critics at home for "trying to stir up trouble and suspicion between the people and their Government".

Mr. Truman flew here from Washington to address an outdoor audience in front of the city hall as part of this industrial city's 250th anniversary celebration.

"We cannot let our guard down, no matter what happens in Korea", he said.

"The free world must have armed strength—and have it now—not in reserve, not later, but now. We must have men, ships, planes, tanks, and bombs—on hand—ready for any emergency".

KOREA TEST

The President said Russia's actions "certainly are no indication of peaceful intentions", and went on:

"We do not yet know whether the Communists really desire peace in Korea or whether they are simply trying to gain by negotiations what they have not been able to gain by conquest. We intend to find out. The talks can be successful if the Communists are in fact ready to give up aggression in Korea".

He declared that the North Koreans and the Chinese Communists "are getting a steady flow of new equipment from the Soviet Union for ground and air use".

"But whatever happens in Korea", the president asserted, "we must not make the mistake of jumping to the conclusion that the Soviet rulers have given up their idea of world conquest".

4 MILLION UNDER ARMS
The President charged that the armed forces of Russia's satellites "are rapidly being brought to a peak of military readiness" and that the Russians themselves "have more than four million men under arms in Europe and the Far East".

SOVIET PREPARATIONS

The President condemned Russia for sending large quantities of modern military equipment to satellites and cited these preparations for aggression:

1. Armed forces in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary "far greater than those allowed under the peace treaties they signed in 1947".

2. Rumania's recent order driving the inhabitants out of a stretch of land thirty miles wide along the Yugoslav border.

"Bulgaria and Hungary have done the same thing", he said.

"Military preparations have been going on in those zones along the border".

3. The flow of new equipment from Russia to the North Koreans and Chinese Communists.

4. Heavy concentrations of Russian "air, land and sea forces in the Russian Provinces along the Manchurian border, across from Japan, and across from Alaska".

Mr. Truman said he is dedicated to the building up of such armed strength in the free world that "the Kremlin will have to drop its plans for aggression and subversion".

"When we reach that point", Mr. Truman declared "there can be peace between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world".

Although the President struck hard at critics of the Administration policy, he did not name any one. But he said: "Do not let yourselves be confused by smearers and slanderers. There are three things I want you to remember: 'First this country is

on the right track in foreign affairs."

MIDDLE WAY

"We have a goal—and that is peace. We have a way to reach that goal—and that is the middle way between world war on one side and surrender to Communism on the other."

"Second, we are making progress toward that goal. The growing defence of this country, the increasing strength and unity of the free nations the setback to aggression in Korea—all these show the progress we are making."

"Third, we cannot reach that goal of peace if we falter now. We must not let up because we have made some progress."

COCA COLA THRU 'RED' EYES

WASHINGTON, July 28, (U.P.A.).

RADIO Moscow says Coca Cola tastes like a mixture of lemonade and turpentine.

It tells the Russian people the American "poisoned beverage contains phosphoric acid, caffeine, sulphur and other harmful ingredients. Coca-Cola displaces wines of local production from the markets of the Marshallized countries."

The general description given to the Russians was that the drink is a "liquid of brown colour and a taste which is a mixture of lemonade and turpentine".

Moscow Radio claims to have turned up a scandal in which the U.S. Embassy in Paris gave the French Government 350,000,000 francs and threatened to reduce Marshall Plan aid, if a special report on Coca Cola was made public.

NEW DELHI, July 28 (PTI): The Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, will inaugurate a two-day conference of officers of the Special Police Establishment, Government of India, in New Delhi on July 30.

Refugee Earns By Queuing

NEW DELHI, July 28, (PTI).

A fifty-year-old unattached refugee woman here has taken to a novel method to eke out a living. The method as she put it needs only "supreme patience and a lot of standing".

She takes a stand in a bus stop in the early morning only to head the long-winding queue in course of time, and when the rush hour comes, she exchanges her vantage point for two to three annas with any office-going "babu-in-a-hurry at the tail end." This way she told a reporter that she earned from Rs. 1/8- to Rs. 2 each day. As for prospects, "I don't know how long I can do this" she said, mornfully.

Armed Gang's Depredations

NAGPUR, July 28, (PTI): An unidentified armed gang, believed to be from Hyderabad State, attacked three villages in Sironcha Tahsil, Chanda district (M.P.) and took away two shot guns and other property, according to a report received here.

The report added that on July 23, the gang visited Dampay village in Bastar district and waylaid eight persons and relieved them of about rupees on thousand in currency.

Statues In Pakistan

KARACHI, July 28, (PTI): The Pakistan Government will remove "all" statues, irrespective of nationality, from public places to various museums in the country, according to a Pakistan Government handout, issued today.

VINOBA REPLIES TO DANGE

Let Communists Replace Violence By Love

NAGPUR, July 28, (PTI):—Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who recently undertook a walking tour of Telengana, has stated that the land problem there could be resolved "by love, trust and peace."

He said he could see no defence for "violent activities" which were carried on after the end of the Razakar period in Telengana.

"It is imperative for the Communist Party in India to change its present policy without the least hesitation. Therein lies the welfare of the poor masses, as also of Communism", Acharya Vinoba Bhave said in his reply to the letter addressed to him by the Communist leader, Mr. S. A. Dange, which was released for publication on July 16.

Burmese Reds Massing To Strike

RANGOON, July 28 (PTI-Reuter): The semi-official New Times of Burma reported here today 1,000 Communist rebels were massed at Madaya 15 miles north of Mandalay and ready to strike.

They were said to be commanded by the White Flag Communist leader Thakin Than Tun.

The paper added that the rebels had set up their own ammunition factory under foreign experts believed to be Japanese.

Another report said rebels dynamited the railway track near Tibetswe south of Mandalay, destroyed the railway station there and removed all property.

INDO-BURMA TALKS

Minister To Report To Rangoon Cabinet

CALCUTTA, July 28 (PTI).

THE Burmese Foreign Minister, Sao Khun Hkio described here today as "most successful" his mission to Delhi where he had been on a two-day visit to discuss "problems of mutual interest".

Sao Khun Hkio, who arrived this evening from Delhi, will fly to Rangoon tomorrow.

Declining to indicate the "trend of talk" which he said was "very much satisfactory", the Foreign Minister added that his first duty was to report the outcome of his mission to the Burma Cabinet.

Indo-Burma Amity Talks



Sao Khun Hkio met the Indian Prime Minister Pt. Nehru at his residence in New Delhi for amity talks.

Kidwai Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, July 28 (UPI): The Central Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who had another meeting with the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru last night, attended the cabinet meeting today for the first time after many days.

He is leaving tonight by train for Lucknow to meet his associates in the Uttar Pradesh Peoples' Congress. He is due to return to Delhi on Monday.

BIG BLAZE IN CALCUTTA

Electric Power Supply Breaks Down

CALCUTTA, July 28 (PTI): Firemen fought two hours to put out a big blaze in the Calcutta electric supply corporations generating station at Garden Reach which early this morning caused what is said to be the longest major electricity breakdown in post-war years.

Power supply, failed shortly after four o'clock this morning stopping all power run installations and choking the city's main transportation system—the tramways—for nearly three hours.

The cause of the fire at the generating station has yet not been ascertained.

Normal supply was restored by 2 p.m.

At Tollygunge, the Government of India's wireless station was said to have been put out of order completely and, during the breakdown, the authorities were reported to have arranged for transmission and reception at the central telegraph office.

Teleprinter machines at news agency and newspaper offices which were promptly silenced as power went off started "ticking" at about seven thirty a.m.

Mr. Colley, Acting Agent of the Electric Supply Corporation told PTI in the evening that damage to the Electric Supply Corporation installations at Garden Reach due to the fire had been considerable. It has, therefore, not been possible to ascertain the reasons for the outbreak. He discounted any possibility of sabotage.

BATTLE OVER BUFFER ZONE

Korea Armistice Talks Adjourned Again

TOKYO, July 28 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED NATIONS and Communist cease-fire negotiators failed to agree today on a demilitarised buffer zone to separate the two armies in Korea.

After the delegates had talked for two and a half hours the United Nations briefing officer, Brigadier-General William Nukols said: "Today's talks consisted of the discussion of points made previously and little, if any, real progress is being made".

A United Nations briefing officer on the press train said there was "considerable divergence" between the Allied and Communist relations on the creation of a buffer zone at today's talks at Kaesong.

A United Nations Communique issued after today's session said they had made "little progress" towards an agreement in principle.

"During both the morning and afternoon sessions the view points of the two delegations were restated in an atmosphere of cool military formality", the Communique said.

Both sides appeared to observers to be manoeuvring across the con-

NAM IL HARPS ON FOREIGN TROOPS

PARIS, July 28, (UPI-AFP): Radio Moscow today announced that all Moscow newspapers today carried the declaration of the North Korean Commander, General Nam Il, which stated: "We want to assure the cease-fire and the armistice not because each of the parties can get a truce in order to prepare for war afresh, but to prepare the way for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. According to this, the question of withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is indispensable to that of the cease-fire and conclusion of an armistice in Korea."

ference table for military advantage.

The Communists, the statement disclosed, struck to the demands they made before the agenda agreement this week. The communique did not define the Communist position but it was presumed they were holding out for their original proposal that both sides should withdraw six miles from the 38th parallel.

This would represent a substantial withdrawal by United Nations troops on most parts of the front after their big northward push.

The United Nations negotiators were believed to have proposed a line drawn along the present battlefield with a neutral zone on either side of it.

Forty-five minutes after they began, Communist delegates filed out of the conference room again. (Continued on Page 16)

NEHRU NOT LIKELY TO VISIT KARACHI

Reply To Liaquat Ali To Be Sent Today

NEW DELHI, July 28 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU'S reply to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's telegram yesterday is expected to be sent tomorrow, it is learned.

The possibility of Mr. Nehru visiting Karachi in response to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's suggestion is ruled out here.

Informed quarters said that under the prevailing conditions in Pakistan such a visit would be inappropriate, even though Mr. Nehru would always be glad to meet Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. He visited Karachi in May last year.

"M. G." SUGGESTS CEYLON AS VENUE

MANCHESTER, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): The "Manchester Guardian" said today that the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, might have drafted more tactfully his invitation to Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, for a meeting to discuss the crisis in their relations.

Describing the invitation as a "conditional one", the newspaper in an editorial said: "India will hardly agree to a conference based upon terms. But is is something to build on."

The newspaper suggested Ceylon as a venue of such a meeting because, it said, the Prime Ministers might find their task easier if they met on neutral soil.

Karachi Sends Troops To E. Bengal

SHILLONG, July 28, (H.S.): According to the reports reaching here from the border districts it is now definitely learnt that the East Pakistan Government has already enforced dusk-to-dawn curfew on the entire ten-mile wide area along the 600 mile Pakistan territory near Assam border from Rangpur in the north to Chittagong in the South. Strict vigilance is also maintained on the movements of civilians during day-time.

GESH TROOPS

Meanwhile a big convoy carrying troops from Karachi touched at the Chittagong port on July 20 last and it took three days to move these fresh reinforcements to different areas of Pakistan. In order to facilitate the movement of the troops, the normal running of the passenger trains between Chittagong and other main lines had to be practically suspended till July 22, during which period the traffic of the civilian population was drastically curtailed.

This convoy is reported to have brought a large number of heavy and light guns including anti-aircraft guns.

"Pakistan Defence Fortnight" announced by the Pakistan Government and organised under the auspices of non-officials is being observed throughout East Pakistan with considerable enthusiasm. The purpose of Defence Fortnight which is being extended to August 31, is aimed at intensifying recruitment drive. Postal censorship, as in war-time, is also being rigidly enforced in selected areas of East Pakistan, under the direct supervision of the Pakistan Defence Service.

It is now known that Pakistan has recently made some last minute strategic changes in the disposition of their troops and indications are there that a considerable portion of troops with heavy equipments has been moved in the direction of West Bengal border. These reinforcements, partially withdrawn from the Assam border are being distributed along the entire West Bengal border. The concentration of Pak troops on Assam border, though not heavy, is not negligible, it is stated.

GURKHA TROOPS ON CUTCH BORDER

SURENDRANAGAR, (Saurashtra) July 28, (H.S.): The Dhangadha Military Station is being reorganised to take precautionary measures to defend the Cutch border, it was reported here. The military precautions are stated to be consequent on the

apprehensions created by Pakistan's incessant propaganda for "Holy War" and concentration of Pak troops on the Indo-Pak borders.

Since the reports of the prevailing tension between India and Pakistan, it is learnt, the Gurkha troops are patrolling the Indian border near Cutch and Halwad and the traffic of military jeeps has considerably increased in the border area.

Sardar Ibrahim Wants To Join India

SRINAGAR, July 28 (UPI).

THE sensational disclosure that Sardar Ibrahim, former head of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government, wants to join India is made by Doctor Alhaj Abdul Wahab Alaskari, Director of "Daily Assalam" of Baghdad and a member of the World Islamic Conference in his book in Arabic entitled "What I saw under the sky of the East" just published.

Doctor Alhaj, who visited India, Pakistan and both sides of Kashmir, says: "Sardar Ibrahim told me that he prefers to join India and that for this reason the Pakistan Government threw him out of office. In the course of his statement, he said that the people of Kashmir wish to join Sheikh Abdullah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, because of the equal treatment enjoyed by the Muslims of India."

PAKHTOONS WARN PAK

Bloodshed Threat From Kabul Radio

NEW DELHI, July 28.

In a talk on Kabul Radio, a spokesman of the Pakhtoons warned the Pakistani rulers that "if the Pakhtoons were not left to themselves, they would be responsible for the consequent bloodshed and disturbances in Middle East and danger to world peace."

He asked the Pakistani rulers to "abandon their colonial policy towards the free-born Pakhtoons which would bring to them disgrace and unpleasant possibilities." Pakistani leaders could never succeed in foisting their leadership upon the Pakhtoons who still looked forward to the guidance of their illustrious leaders such as Fakir of Ipi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

He concluded that the Pakhtoons were fully determined to recover their freedom.

Mukut Parbat Falls To New Zealand Climber

NEWDELHI, July 28, (UPA).

NEW Zealand's mountain climber, H. E. Ridford, successfully climbed the towering Himalayan peak, Mukut Parbat, which has never before been conquered by man, the "Statesman" correspondent reported on Saturday from Rani-khet.

Ridford was the leader of a four-man New Zealand expedition which left Ranikhet on June 3 and established their base at Badrinath, the Hindu pilgrim shrine. The report mentioned only Ridford as reaching the peak.

Graham Meets Press

NEW DELHI, July 28 (PTI).

Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Kashmir representative, will leave New Delhi tomorrow for Srinagar where he will spend a few days preparing with his staff for further consultations.

Dr. Graham and members of his mission met representatives of the Press in the capital at a party this evening.

Dr. Graham told newsmen he could say little now regarding the mission that had been entrusted to him by the U.N. Security Council.

"We wish simply to provide our good offices in friendly mediation", he said, "to assist the Governments of India and Pakistan in their differences regarding demilitarisation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

"I am confident that you will all appreciate the delicate nature of my mission and I am relying on your co-operation and restraint in not raising questions which I am not in a position to reply at the present time."

Asked whether he was hopeful about the success of his mission Dr. Graham said, "By nature I am hopeful." He did not however indicate how long his mission would take him or comment on the progress so far made.

His programme in Srinagar and thereafter has not yet been fixed. Both the Governments of India and Pakistan, he said, were "gracious and hospitable in doing everything to make our condition of stay very comfortable and pleasant."

Asked whether his mission was limited to the question of demilitarisation of Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Graham said: "I don't want to put a limit around it. It depends upon developments."

HE DISCOUNTED A REPORT THAT HE HAD SUGGESTED A TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE BETWEEN HIMSELF, PRIME MINISTER NEHRU AND MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN.

PRELIMINARY STAGE

NEW DELHI, July 28 (PTI): The talks between the Government of India and Dr. Frank Graham, the U.N. Kashmir representative, are still on a preliminary level and no proposals have been received for India's consideration. It was authoritatively learnt today.

The scope of the present series of discussions, it is stated, is confined to the understanding of the UNCIP resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949.

Pakistan Denies

DACCA, July 28, (PTI): The East Bengal Government denied today that Pakistan troops had occupied Indian villages in North Ehalmara and North Kachar in Goalpara district of Assam.



A reception was recently held by Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A., in Washington, in honour of the Senators and Congressmen and Officials of the U.S. Government who assisted in the passing of the India Wheat Bill. This photograph was taken at the reception. (L to R): H.E. Mr. Loy W. Henderson, Ambassador of U.S.A. to India; Shrimati Vijayalakshmi and Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State, U.S.A.

Nehru's Foreign Policy Exalts India

AZAD THROWS LIGHT ON BRITISH PRESS STAND.

NEW DELHI, July 28, (P.T.I. & U.P.I.).

INDIA'S Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, said here today that India's international status was very high in the European countries.

Maulana Azad who was addressing a press conference about his recent tour abroad said that "Prime Minister Nehru's wise foreign policy and the loftiness of his idealism have given to India a status and dignity far out of proportion to our military or political importance."

In reply to a question, the Education Minister said there was a feeling in Pakistan that the Anglo-Americans helped or sided with her as against India in some ways. But after his visit to Britain and other European countries, he did not think it could be said that the Anglo-Americans were pro-Pakistan as such. "Of Course", Maulana Azad added "in certain matters like Kashmir, those countries do not seem to appreciate much India's viewpoint. I had a talk with Premier Attlee also in which the Kashmir question was discussed. I placed before Mr. Attlee the salient points of India's stand on Kashmir. We had a general discussion."

PRO-PAKISTAN

The Education Minister declined to elaborate on his talk with Premier Attlee, but repeated that it was of a "general nature".

Making a pointed reference to the attitude of the British press to Kashmir, Maulana Azad said that in certain matters like Kashmir, the British press was definitely and undoubtedly pro-Pakistan, and it failed to appreciate India's point of view. For the last six months, newspapers like the "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian" had consistently failed to appreciate India's stand. This was certainly not due to a lack of any effort on the part of Indian officials in London to explain India's stand. The trouble was that most westerners looked at the problem of Kashmir from a very narrow angle. For them, the problem seemed to boil down to a question of religion. They argued that since the majority of people living in Kashmir was Muslims, Kashmir should go to Pakistan. In doing so, they completely ignored the freedom movement in Kashmir, the traditions built up by the people of Kashmir of communal amity and the views of the people of Kashmir themselves.

Maulana Azad said that he would hold another press conference on Tuesday next when he would relate the "story" of his visit to the Middle Eastern countries.

ARABIC MEDIUM

In the course of his press conference here this morning, the Central Education Minister Maulana Azad answered questions in Arabic, when an Egyptian correspondent asked him questions in Arabic.

The Maulana was all the time talking to pressmen in chaste Hindustani frequently using some common English words. He sprang a surprise when he fluently talked in Arabic to a foreign correspondent who asked questions in Arabic, and told him that he was unable to visit Egypt and Arabia during his recent tour of some of the European and Asian countries, as developments in India required his immediate presence here. He, however, assured the correspondent that he hoped to visit these countries during next winter.

During his visit to Rome, Maulana Azad said that he carried on his entire work with the help of Arabic and not through English or French.

KIDWAI AFFAIR

The Education Minister, told newsmen this morning that he hoped that the Kidwai issue would be clarified in the next few days. He, however, declined to be drawn further, "as the entire matter was in a fluid state", at present.

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Chodavaram P. O. (Vizag Dt. Madras.)

ENGLAND FIGHTS BACK TO SCORE 325 FOR 3 WKTS.

May's Unbeaten Century In First Test Appearance

HUTTON CHALKS UP ANOTHER 100 RUNS

LEEDS, July 28 (PTI-Reuter)

PETER MAY, the young Cambridge University and Surrey amateur batsman made a chanceless century on his first appearance for England on the third day of the fourth test match against South Africa here today.

May who was undefeated with 110 and Len Hutton out for 100 helped England reach 325 for 3 wickets by the close in reply to South Africa's 538.

May batted four and a half hours for his century and hit fourteen fours and never seemed in any trouble from the various attacks.

Lowson, who was also making his test debut was well caught after he had made an impressive 58 while Hutton was bowled just after tea when he had reached 100 in five hours having hit seven fours.

The South African fielding was first class all day with Roy McClean and Olive Van Ryneveld outstanding. They saved many boundaries and Nourse's defensive field and the tight bowling of Tufty Mann and Athol Rowan made England's batsmen fight for every run.

The question of how long the pitch would remain docile was the main factor when England prepared for the third day of the fourth test here with Hutton and Lowson continuing their overnight score of 37 and 352 runs needed to avoid the follow on against South Africa's test record of 538.

A light shower had fallen just before midnight, but the weather cleared and long sunny periods were predicted.

There is so far no sign of the pitch beginning to crumble but the turf was exceptionally dry when the game started and it is expected that the spinners will find it helpful on at least the last two days.

The gates were closed nearly an hour before the start on police instructions and the crowd was then estimated at more than 35,000.

The weather remained fine and warm and the pitch looked ideal when Hutton and Lowson continued England's innings.

At that time, it was estimated that another 10,000 people were outside the ground.

Although Trevor Bailey, England's pace bowler, intends to bat, his back is still troubling him and will not be able to bowl should South Africa be batting again.

Hutton and Lowson received a tremendous ovation from the crowd and faced some very hostile bowling from McCarthy who was at top speed in an effort to break through before the batsmen had their eyes in.

Lowson scored faster than his famous partner Hutton and by driving Chubb for his fourth four and placing the next ball for two he sent the total 51 in 30 minutes.

After half an hour, Nourse called on his slow bowlers Athol Rowan and Mann. The change was to Hutton's liking and in Mann's first over he hit the first two fours of the innings.

Hutton continued to hit hard in Mann's next over and Nourse changed his field and placed more men in the deep field. The batsmen replied by taking quick singles.

The South Africans fielded man-

Score Board	
SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings) 538	
England (First Innings)	
Len Hutton b Van Ryneveld 100	
Lowson c Mansell b Athol Rowan 58	
Peter May not out 110	
Conington l.b.w. Athol Rowan 25	
Watson not out 21	
Extras 11	
Total (for 3 wickets) 325	

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 99; 2 for 228; 3 for 266.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
McCarthy 26/53/0; Chubb 24/7/58/0; Athol Rowan 43/11/105/2; Mann 39/15/61/0; Mansell 4/0/11/0; Van Ryneveld 8/0/26/1.

gnificantly, Van Ryneveld, in particular, making a number of brilliant saves and throw-ins. With Mann bowling definitely, the scoring rate slowed right down until Hutton hit Athol Rowan twice to the boundary.

All went well for England until the total reached 99, when Lowson made his first obvious mistake of the day. He pushed defensively at a ball from Athol Rowan and it went straight to the hand of Mansell at short fine leg. Lowson, playing in his first test, had batted steadily for his 58 and had showed every confidence.

Peter May, who is also playing in his first test, joined Hutton and immediately got off the mark with an edged shot which went for four. He quickly settled down although Nourse brought back McCarthy into the attack, the young batsman had plenty of time to play his shots. He mixed sound defence with an occasional cut or drive. Hutton, on the other hand, could not pierce Rowan's field and so restricted his strokes that he scored only six runs in the last three-quarters of an hour before lunch.

SENIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE SURPRISES CONTINUE

G.I.P. Succumb To Asbestos By Solitary Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE spate of surprises in the Senior Harwood League continues unabated; for there was yet another top-ranger, the G.I.P. Railway that dropped two points to Asbestos Cement, who won by a solitary goal on the Cooperage ground, bogged with slush and puddles of rain water. Earlier Goan Sports were also in for a shock when they went down fighting by similar margin to basement side Indian Gymkhana.

There may be a slim excuse for the Railways defeat, as they fielded a depleted side, but unquestionably Asbestos Cement ruled the roost. In fact, in the second period of play G.I.P. managed to cross the halfway line only three times and then they found the Asbestos custodian, Shenappa in terrific form.

With the rains continuing soccer is rather a poor name for the game that is being played. Asbestos pushed the ball around with short dribbles. They even opened out the game with long passes to the wingers.

G.I.P. on the other hand dabbled in aimless kicking. Their custodian appeared rather shaky. The defence was weakened by the absence of Almeida, and Willmer as substitute played more as a half than as a full back. Shetty did well to hold the fort single handed, almost.

The forward line was completely at sea, playing like a disjointed unit. Tully who made serious attempts to score found himself handicapped with a leg injury in the se-

cond half and it was only after medical attention that he returned in the last few of play.

Outstanding on the field were Nadan, Johnson and Kamble for Asbestos, while Shetty, Rebello and Aziz impressed for the Railway.

Midway through the first half Johnson headed a fine high centre from right winger Kamble to give his side the all important goal.

The teams were:—
ASBESTOS CEMENT: Shenappa; Rebello, Kenny; Johnson, Bhaskaran, Shivram; Kamble, Das, Aboobaker, Nadan, James.

G.I.P. RAILWAY: Prabha-kar; Shetty, Willmer; A. Duncan, B. Duncan, Gangadhar; J. D'Sa, Aziz, Tully, Rebello and Bhickoo.

Referee: D. M. Mandon.

GOANS BEATEN
Indian Gymkhana secured a one nil win over Goan Sports in an evenly contested game, played early this evening.

Raghvan, Indian Gym's outside left scored the only goal of the match just ten minutes before the end.

BOMBAY BILLIARDS LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE Bombay Billiards League played under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Billiards Association commenced last weekend.

Results of matches played during the week ended 22nd July 1951:

SECTION "A"
Dadar Club beat Times of India Sp. Club "A" 863-750
Dadar Club beat Times of India Sp. Club "A" 864-851
Elphinstone Cricket Club beat Parsee Gymkhana 819-662
Parsee Gymkhana beat Elphinstone Cricket Club 838-778
G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B" beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" 805-585
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B" 904-739
Mysore Association "A" beat Post Office Rec. Club "B" 998-843
Post Office Rec. Club "B" beat Mysore Asson. "A" 994-861

SECTION "B"
Matharpacady Club "B" beat B.P.T. Sports Club 937-753
Matharpacady Club "B" beat B.P.T. Sports Club 1007-772
Tata Sports Club "B" beat Catholic Gymkhana "B" 953-756
Tata Sports Club "B" beat Catholic Gymkhana "B" 990-894
Islam Gymkhana "B" beat Bombay Pres. Radio Club 950-635
Bombay Pres. Radio Club beat Islam Gymkhana "B" 767-737
Khar Gymkhana beat Times of India Sports Club "B" 851-701
Khar Gymkhana beat Times of India Sports Club "B" 817-808

SECTION "C"
Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "B" beat Bombay City Police Club "B" 924-787
Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "B" beat Bombay City Police Club "B" 895-726
G.I.P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Post Office Club "A" 840-584
G.I.P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Post Office Club "A" 840-578
Tata Sports Club "A" beat Islam Gymkhana "A" 738-619
Tata Sports Club "A" beat Islam Gymkhana "A" 717-534
Bandra Gymkhana Bye.

SECTION "D"
Agakhan Gymkhana beat A.C.C. Sports Club "A" 890-770
Agakhan Gymkhana beat A.C.C. Sports Club "A" 930-676
C.C.I. "B" beat Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana 855-761
Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana beat C.C.I. "B" 807-773
Matharpacady Club "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Central) 848-815
Matharpacady Club "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Central) 886-814
Vissanji Sports Club beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" 805-609
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" beat Vissanji Sports Club 637-623

SECTION "E"
A.C.C. Sports Club "B" beat Bombay Gymkhana 838-670
Bombay Gymkhana beat A.C.C. Sports Club "B" 800-723
Bombay City Police Club "A" beat

Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) 774-678
Bombay City Police Club "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Byculla) 811-672
Catholic Gymkhana "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "A" 790-690
Catholic Gymkhana "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "A" 803-714
Cricket Club of India "A" beat Mysore Association "B" 825-540
Results of the return match between the C.C.I. "A" and the Mysore Association "B" not yet received.

Woman Wrestler Dies Suddenly

EAST LIVERPOOL, (Ohio), July 28, (PTI-Reuter): Woman wrestler Jennette Wolfe 18, died in hospital here today after collapsing during a match. In her second bout last night she collapsed and did not regain consciousness.
Dr. Ernest R. Sturgis county coroner, was holding an inquest later today. Wolfe's home was at Columbus, Ohio.

RAINBOW CONTINUE TO WIN

BOMBAY, Saturday. The senior string of Rainbow Sports Club registered their fourth successive victory defeating General Motors by the odd goal in three in the First Division Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel, this evening. Earlier, in the same competition Blue Wizard and Times of India Sports Club shared two goals and points.

In the first game of the evening India Culture League "B" and Bengal Club shared two points neither side scoring in the Second Division League.

Rainbow S. C. who were better balanced side dictated terms for the major part of the game. They were first to forge ahead through centre-forward Bakram Indulker who beat the rival custodian with a long range shot, and they crossed over with this slender lead.

Soon after the restart inside-right S. Baptista put the Motor-men on equal footing. A minute before the final whistle David Solomon Jr. receiving a pass from the left scored Rainbow's winning goal.

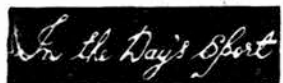
The game between Times of India and Blue Wizards was evenly contested. The Pressmen were first to score through Saxby five minutes after the start while P. Aranjio restored equality for Blue Wizards by netting from long range. The teams crossed over on level terms. There was no score after the interval.

CHANNEL SWIMMERS SET OUT TODAY

DOVER, July 28, (UPA): Nine aspirants, including a 17-year-old British girl, set out today under near perfect conditions to swim the English Channel.
Doris Fell, six Egyptians and Philip Rising of Britain, plunged into calm seas at Cap Gris Nez, France, early this morning and stroked towards Dover.

A few hours later William Ned Barnie, a 54-year-old Scotman, started from the English coast near Dover on the 21-mile swim to France. He hoped to make a round trip swim.

It was a rare summer day on the Channel with virtually no wind, calm waters and brilliant sun. The aspirants had waited weeks for such weather.
The Swedish swimmer, Lars Waile, failed to make the crossing last night after running into heavy seas.



FOOTBALL

Cooperage
4-25 p.m. Globe vs. Dockyard.
5-40 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Amateurs (Senior Harwood League second leg).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel
3-30 p.m. Bhoiwada vs. Dandi United.

4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Indian Navy (Harwood League).

5-30 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs. Rainbow "A", (Callan Cup).

At The Oval
3 p.m. Karnatak S.C. vs. Vidya-daini S.C.

4 p.m. Kanara Y.F. vs. Vijaya F.C.

5 p.m. Shree Krishna vs. Vande Mataram.

6 p.m. Satya Vijaya vs. Jai Hind F.C. (Karnatak League).

TABLE TENNIS
St. Xavier's College Hall
5-00 p.m. Final day of Xavier's Open Tourney.

BADMINTON
Bandra Gymkhana
4 p.m. Open Suburban Tourney.

WATER POLO
Gowalla Baths
9 a.m. Waterpolo League.

Double For Maharani Seeta Devi At Poona

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday. INTERMITTENTLY it drizzled at Poona today, when the opening day's programme was decided. The condition of the track was slushy and it deteriorated as the programme advanced. Poor timings were recorded and several last minute withdrawals were made.

Trainer Bapu Patel brought off a fine double for Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda through the medium of much neglected Raj Guru and Janice, narrow winner of the last event, the second division of the Loni Plate. Bapu Patel attempted for a treble early in the day through Martial Law who was beaten in a closely fought finish. This Baroda-owned colt would have surely had the measure of winner Para Day if he had not encountered interference in the straight.

Another trainer who commenced the season well is Mr. Powar who also saddled a double for his patrons.

Purtu Singh rode a magnificent race on Janice, short-head winner of the last event. Eighteen punters collected each Rs. 132-8-0 on the double pool event and the treble pool which was solved by sixty punters returned Rs. 289-8-0.

The following are the results:

THE BHOPAL PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

M/s. Gopaladas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's AWAARA 8-7 Damodar ... 1
Mr. T. A. Motabhai's PIND OUT 8-3 Purtu Singh ... 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BHARI 8-11 R. Bhosle ... 3

The Raja of Alkot's MOON-LIGHT AND SHADOWS 7-9 Medhe ... 4

Not run: Rashtrapati, The Cavalier, Don't Be Silly.

Won by: 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 37-5 secs. Tote paid: Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

Winner trained by M. Nafa. THE LONI PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's RAJGURU 8-11 Fordyce ... 1

Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's KAUSAR 7-11 I. Khan ... 2

Maharajdhira of Jammu and Kashmir's FITZ CALL 8-13 Medhe ... 3

Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-6 Duncombe ... 4

Not run: Star Sapphire, True Love.

Won by: 6 lengths, Neck, 1/2 length. Time: 1 min. 20-4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 217, Places Rs. 44, Rs. 27 and Rs. 21.

Winner trained by B. R. Patel. THE NERAL PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Maharajdhira of Jammu and Kashmir's PARA DAY 8-12 Medhe ... 1

Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MARTIAL LAW 8-12 Fordyce ... 2

Mr. K. B. Daga's AMAR-SINGH 8-12 Cracknell ... 3

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KOW-KAB 8-12 Jagdish ... 4

Not run: Mustang, Bachelor Boy.

Won by: Shd., 2 1/2 lengths, Shd. Time: 1 min. 22-4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 24 and Rs. 21.

Winner trained by H. McQuade. THE PARDI PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Prince Jayasingh's PAHILI MULAKHAT 8-6 Kasbekar ... 1

M/s. S. Zito and W. L. Meier's FLYING BANNER 8-11 Medhe ... 2

Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 8-7 R. Bhosle ... 3

Prince of Baria's BEGUM RITA 8-9 Sethna ... 4

Not run: Acha Masala, Sukanya, Choppy.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths, Neck. Time: 1 min. 38-4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 27. Winner trained by V. V. Powar. THE GHORPURI PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. P. Jain's PADMINI 7-10 Devaney ... 1

Maharaja of Morvi's FAIR

HAVEN 8-8 I. Khan ... 2

Maharajdhira of Jammu and Kashmir's CONTESSA NEARCO 8-12 Medhe ... 3

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's RED BIRD 8-3 K. Hassan ... 4

Not run: Fairside, Swing Bridge.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Dist., 1 length. Time: 1 min. 22-1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Winner trained by N. E. Raymond. THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 8-4 Duncombe ... 1

M/s. Aziz Mahomed and B. N. Sanas's BHOPAL STAR 8-9 Kadam ... 2

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Shah's TRUMAN 9-1 Kasbekar ... 3

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GAY RADHA 7-12 Cracknell ... 4

Not run: Pelion, Near Image.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 6 lengths, 1 1/4 length. Time: 1 min. 36 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 92, Places Rs. 24, Rs. 21 and Rs. 36.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar. THE BHOPAL PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

The Maharaja of Morvi's SWEETIE SHAH 8-12 Kheem Singh ... 1

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GOLD SPA 8-12 Cracknell ... 2

Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 9-0 P. Khade ... 3

Mr. A. S. Motabhai's KENSINGTON 7-12 Purtu Singh ... 4

All ran. Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 40 secs. Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 22.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib. THE LONI PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's JANICE 8-10 Purtu Singh ... 1

Mr. S. Zito's MIRELLA 8-4 I. Khan ... 2

Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Alkot's PURAT 8-13 R. Bhosle ... 3

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's LOCHINVAR 8-11 A. Ahmed ... 4

Not run: Pulnana, Red Carnation, Eudora, Shikari, Chetna.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 22.

Winner trained by B. R. Patel. KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday. Playing robust soccer, with perfect understanding by the forwards, the Kanara Bros. obtained a convincing 3-1 victory over Students Union, which proved one of the best games in the Karnataka League, played today at Oval this evening.

They led before interval through their outside right Laxman and centre forward B. G. Kanchan. After the change a penalty awarded in favour of Students Union and D. P. Puthran made no mistake. Just before close of play Laxman added one more goal.

Earlier, Young India beat Mangalore Blues by a solitary goal through Mahabala, and Bombay Fort registered a victory over stubborn opponents Hind Bros, by a solitary goal through S. D. Kotian and the last match between Uchil United and Vijaya Prakash ended in a goalless draw.

NON-STARTERS FOR GOODWOOD STAKES

LONDON, July 27 (PTI-Reuters): Gazette will not run for the Stewards Cup at Goodwood. Captain R. Laye will run Leica, to be ridden by W. Guest, and Three Star II, on whom R. Reader, will have the mount.

Dorchester and Moulan will not be started.

Balam Will Be Back On Monday

NEW DELHI, July 28. (PTI): Mr. K. M. Modi's wonder racehorse 'Balam', who was flown to Britain three months ago to compete in the Festival of Britain Races, will be back in India on Monday. It was learned here today.

If permission can be obtained, the B.O.A.C. freighter carrying the racehorse will proceed to Bombay from Karachi instead of calling at Delhi.

From Bombay the plane will fly to Calcutta and regain the normal schedule.

If, for any reason, the diversion is not approved, the horse will be flown into Delhi and sent to Bombay by other means of transport.

KALYANPURKAR AND MISS OAK SURPRISED

Suburban Open Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday. The defeat of Anant Kalyanpurkar and Vasumati Oak in the mixed doubles of the Suburban Open Badminton Tournament at the hands of Homi Talyarkhan caused quite a stir at the Badminton Gymkhana this evening. The former pair succumbed at 6 and 7 points.

The other match of interest was the Women's Singles quarter-final between Homi Dubash and Siloo Vakil, the former winning only after losing the first game over the extra points. She then took the next two games with ease.

In the Men's Singles quarter-final D. N. Dhongade succumbed to C. K. Menon after putting up a stiff fight which extended to three games. Dhongade won the first games at 15-11 and then gave way the next two at 11-15, 11-15.

The following were the results: MEN'S "B" SINGLES

THIRD ROUND:—C. B. Kallappa beat Marshal Pereira 15-10, 15-10.

QUARTER-FINALS: Clarence de Souza beat S. C. Dambe 15-6, 15-3; V. Kamath beat O. Alves 15-4, 15-9; C. K. Menon beat D. M. Dhongade 11-15, 15-11.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals)

Tara Dhandive beat Vasumati Oak 11-6, 11-6; Homi Dubash beat Siloo Vakil 10-12, 11-0.

MIXED DOUBLES (Second round)

George Lewis and Nobina Lewis beat V. V. Ullal and Sarojini Ullal 15-2, 15-4; Homi Talyarkhan and Siloo Vakil beat Anant Kalyanpurkar and Vasumati Oak 15-6, 15-7; A. Athaide and Phyllis Athaide beat Marshal Pereira and Lira D'Souza 15-1, 17-14.

Bal Bhagwat and Miss Chande beat S. Dambe and Tara Dhandive 15-4, 15-3.

OUTSTATION ENTRIES FOR I. F. A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, July 27 (PTI): The following are the prominent outstation entries for the I.F.A. Shield which begins in the second week of August:—

Maharashtra Football Association (Poona), Hunters' Club (Delhi), New Delhi Heroes, Hindustan Club (Mysore) Rajputana Football Association, Cuttack Combined, Patna Football Association, Vishakapatnam Football Association, Bombay Amateurs, Dacca Wanderers, Union Sporting (Kolkata) and Moharana Club (Gauhati).

The ties will be drawn on Aug. 2.

Mathews Wins On A K. O.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 28. (UPA): Harry Mathews knocked out Lloyd Marshall in 2:25 minutes of the first round in a scheduled ten-round fight Friday night.

Mathews, arriving at a true fight with either heavyweight champion Jersey Joe Walcott or lightweight champ Joey Maxim, took two minutes to measure his veteran Negro opponent before felling him with a left hook to the chin.

Marshall counted out, remained unconscious for several minutes after the count.

Mohun Bagan Beat Bhowanipore

CALCUTTA, July 28. (PTI): Mohun Bagan defeated Bhowanipore by two goals to nil, and East Bengal beat Dalhousie by a solitary goal in the First Division Football League this evening.

MOTORBOATS SPEED RECORD LOWERED

MILAN, July 28. (PTI-Reuters): Ezio Selva (Italy) the European champion claimed a new world record for inboard motor boats up to 450 kilograms with an average speed of 168.260 kilometres an hour (about 105 M. P. H.) here.

His boat was a 2800 C.C.B.P.M. The previous record of 151.929 K.P.H. was established two years ago by Achille Castoldi (Italy).

Representatives of the Italian Motorboat Federation and Technical Commissioners were present.

Xavier's Table Tennis

M. SHINDE AND V. DALAL CAUSE ANOTHER SURPRISE

Banoo Cama Beats Enid Bocarro In 5 Games

BOMBAY, Saturday. UNSEENED, untried, new combination M. Shinde and V. D. Dalal beat Sam Motiwala and Y. S. Vyas in the men's Doubles semi-final to cause yet another major surprise in the St. Xavier's College Championship played this evening at the College Hall.

Shinde was in terrific form and he was ably supported by Dalal. They outclassed their opponents in three straight games.

A. I. Jacob and S. K. Thackersey the recent conquerors of Uttam Chandarana and Dr. Kiroloskar brought off nearly another surprise. For they fully extended Dilip Sampat and Seli Shroff to five interesting games. The youngsters really put up a fine performance in which A. I. Jacob played like a Trojan but received poor support from his partner S. K. Thackersey.

In the mixed doubles Ossie Dyer and Enid Bocarro stumbled but did not fall being two games down, and Ossie known for his retrieving qualities when the rest three games thus depriving Dilip Sampat to context for his triple crown.

Former champion U. M. Chandarana easily disposed off V. S. Vyas the score being 21-12, 21-19, 21-17 and Dilip Sampat played cat and mouse with the former University Champion N. B. Mistry in three straight games.

Mrs. Banoo Cama stood the test of time and patience to oust, Enid Bocarro in the women's singles semi-finals. She won after going the full distance in five games.

The following are the results. JUNIOR SINGLES (Semi-finals)

F. N. Pardiwalla beat S. V. Merchant 21-11, 14-21, 21-16; M. L. Lulla beat V. D. Parker 22-24, 21-15, 21-10.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. Banoo Cama beat Enid

National Boxing Club Formed

CALCUTTA, July 27 (PTI): The National Boxing Club of India has been formed with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar as President, it was announced here this evening at a press conference held at the National Cricket Club. Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, has agreed to become the patron-in-chief.

The object of the club is promotion of professional boxing in Calcutta. With this end in view, it will train Bengali and other youths irrespective of caste, colour and creed in Calcutta and elsewhere on the best lines in the art of boxing.

Among the other objects of the N.B.C.I. are:—

(1) Sending of most promising boxers abroad for added experience and training.

(2) To see that the boxers are well-fed and generally well-cared for so that they may live as respectable members of society.

(3) The care and education of boxers' families and

(4) The setting aside of funds for old age pensions, medical expense and other amenities.

The club will stage the first professional boxing on August 11 at the indoor stadium of the National Club, when two main bouts will feature the feather weights, Clayton Soares and Bob Lall, and the bantam-weights, Peter Chong and Young Lewis.

It is reported that a representative of the National Boxing Club of India is already in London arranging for affiliation with the National Sporting Club.

Bocarro 19-21, 21-13, 21-12, 20-22, 21-16; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Ruby Satarawalla 21-17, 19-21, 21-13, 21-18.

JUNIORS' DOUBLES (Final)

M. L. Lulla and S. L. Bajaj beat F. N. Pardiwalla 22-20, 21-17.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Enid Bocarro beat Ruby Satarawalla and Indu Desai 19-21, 21-11, 21-17, 21-16.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

U. M. Chandarana beat Y. S. Vyas 21-12, 21-19, 21-17; D. P. Sampat beat N. B. Mistry 21-8, 21-11, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

M. Shinde and V. D. Dalal beat S. N. Motiwala and Y. S. Vyas 21-15, 25-23, 21-15; D. P. Sampat and S. L. Shroff beat A. I. Jacob and S. K. Thackersey 21-15, 18-21, 21-9, 15-21, 21-18.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat D. P. Sampat and Ruby Satarawalla 17-21, 19-21, 21-19, 21-12, 21-12; U. M. Chandarana and Mani Dastoor beat S. L. Shroff and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 18-21, 21-10, 21-12, 21-18.

SUNDAY'S FIXTURES (finals)

5-60 p.m.—Gool Nasikwalla vs. Banoo Cama (Women's Singles); U. M. Chandarana vs. D. P. Sampat (Men's Singles); M. L. Lulla vs. F. N. Pardiwalla (Juniors' Singles); O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro vs. U. M. Chandarana and Mani Dastoor (Mixed Doubles); S. L. Shroff and D. P. Sampat vs. M. Shinde and V. D. Dalal (Men's Doubles).

LIFE OF MAHATMA IN EIGHT VOLUMES

Nehru Commends Work

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE first volume of an eight-volume life of Mahatma Gandhi is to be published on August 15 next, Independence day.

The author of the biography of the "Father of the Nation" is D. G. Tendulkar who had the co-operation of the Mahatma in compiling part of the work which has taken five years to complete. Many of the speeches and writings of the Mahatma contained in the book were revised by Gandhi himself. The first volume contains letters from Gandhi to the author testifying his close co-operation. Printed at the "Times of India Press," the book contains a number of photographs and documents, some of which have not been published hitherto. The illustrations have been collected and arranged by Mr. Vithalbal K. Jhaveri. The biography, claimed to be the most authentic record of Gandhi's life, work and teachings, has been compiled from extensive original sources.

DEVOTED LABOUR

In a foreword to the work, Prime Minister Nehru says: "Tendulkar has laboured for many years over this book. He told me about it during Gandhi's lifetime and I remember this work has involved great and devoted labour for many long years. It brings together more facts and data about Gandhi than any book that I know. It is immaterial whether we agree with any interpretation or opinion of the author. We are given here a mass of evidence and we can form our own opinions. Therefore, I consider this book to be of great value as a record not only of the life of a man supreme in his generation, but also of a period of India's history which has intrinsic importance of its own."

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS: NEW AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): A new agreement with the Government of West Bengal was announced here tonight by the Calcutta Tramways Company resulting from three years' negotiations. The agreement requires ratification by the company's shareholders at a meeting on August 15 and by the West Bengal legislature to which it is to be submitted in September.

The main provisions of the agreement are that the company will continue to run the undertaking for 20 years. Its profits are limited to four per cent on its employed capital. At the end of the 20 years the West Bengal Government can acquire the undertaking at a fixed price of £3,750,000 plus any new capital invested during the 20 years and any part of the four per cent profits that the company has not paid out. Any accumulated profits in excess of the four per cent will then belong to the Government.

REVISE PAGE-PRICE SCHEDULE

NAGPUR, July 28, (PTI): The Madhyapradesh Daily Newspapers' Association meeting here today decided to urge the Government of India for revision of the current page price schedule so as to bring it in conformity with the rising prices of newsprint.

The Association felt that the present page rate did not adequately cover newsprint costs and caused hardship in particular to low priced newspapers, which were "denied even the margin of costs available to higher priced papers."

BANGALORE, July 28, (PTI): The Madras and Mysore Governments are to co-operate in an all out effort to stamp out plague in this region. The Directors of Health of these two Governments met recently and a plan of action has been practically chalked out.

Battle Over Buffer Zone

(Continued from Page 12)

presumably while the Allied negotiator considered the Communist reply on the buffer zone proposals

ADJOURNED

The conference was resumed for an hour after lunch and then Admiral Joy requested an adjournment apparently to consider some point in the latest Communist statement.

The delegates will meet again at 11 O'clock tomorrow morning. They plan to devote on session to one point of the agenda, adjourning each time difficulties appear to allow a period for "cooling off".

DAYS OR WEEKS

But it looked from today's meeting that it might be days, possibly weeks, before a compromise could be worked out on various points of the agenda.

ON THE FRONT

On the fighting front, United Nations forces tonight again were striking against moderate to heavy resistance from an estimated Communist battalion in the area north-east of Yaggu on the eastern front.

MEDAL FOR U. N. TROOPS IN KOREA

UNITED NATIONS, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): A one and thirty eighth inch diameter bronze alloy medal has been cast for personnel serving with United Nations forces in Korea. United Nations acting Secretary-General Mr. Byrnes announced today.

The medal round inform is attached to a ribbon approximately two inches long and one and three eighths inches wide with nine blue and eight white vertical stripes. On one side, the medal carries the inscription "For service in the defence of the Charter of the United Nations" and on the other the emblem of the United Nations. A small metal clasp approximately one and a half inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide, clipped on the lower part of the ribbon will carry the word "Korea". A rectangular ribbon approximately two inches long and three eighths of an inch wide with the same number of blue and white stripes for use without the medal will also be produced.

What Moscow Wants After Korea Truce

LONDON, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): An understanding between the five Great Powers and conclusion of a pact of peace should follow the negotiations in Korea Moscow radio said tonight.

LAIK ALI ON ARMS MISSION

NEW DELHI, July 28. THE registration of ex-servicemen in Pakistan, which began a few months ago, is practically completed and they have all been cautioned to be prepared to join their units at short notice according to information available here.

The Defence Ministry of Pakistan has also directed the callup of all irregular forces including the Militia in the N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan. The personnel of these forces for the most part consist of men from the Settled Districts and the adjoining tribal belt. Meanwhile Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad

JAPAN ACCUSES SOVIET UNION

Demands Release Of War Prisoners

UNITED NATIONS, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): Japan has accused the Soviet Union of violating international law in the treatment of Japanese prisoners of war it was disclosed here last night.

The Japanese Government said there were reported to be still 77,637 alive in Soviet camps.

At special commission will meet on Monday to examine the whole problem including replies from numerous Governments who were asked to report how many prisoners they still held.

The Japanese Government in its official reply to the United Nations stated that according to figures computed on the basis of two separate investigations, the number of prisoners unaccounted for varied between 340,000 and 370,000.

Daulatana Holds A Meeting Without Indian Newsmen

LAHORE, July 28 (PTI): Mian Muntaz Daulatana, Chief Minister of Pakistan Punjab, held a "closed door" press conference yesterday. Indian correspondents were for the second time excluded.

The earlier occasion was a press conference a week ago by other Ministers when only a written statement was handed over to Indian correspondents.

Value Of Museums

POONA, July 28, (UPI): Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the museum education conference in Poona this evening declared that "with increasing emphasis on social education activities, the museum of tomorrow will have to play an important part in our programme for adult or social education". The conference is being held under the auspices of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum.

Protest Against Burhop Ban

LONDON, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): Ten members of the Department of Physics at the London Imperial College of science and Technology have protested against the impounding of the passport of Dr. E. H. S. Burhop, reader in Physics at the University College, London, who was to have gone to Moscow last week.

In a letter sent to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison and published today, they asked for Dr. Burhop's right to travel to be restored.

Seuolians Against Divided Korea

SEOUL, July 28, (UPI-AF): Moving in processions, 80,000 persons converged from all quarters of the city in the old Tokyo palace. They assembled there to hold a protest meeting against an armistice which would leave Korea divided.

Japanese Leader For Bombay

BOMBAY, July 28, (UPI): Mr. Mosapuro Suzuki, chairman of the Japanese Social Democrat Party, and Mr. Juuzo Hamamura, a member of its central committee, will be arriving in Bombay on July 30 at 6 p. m. by plane from Delhi.

ABADAN REFINERY TO CLOSE DOWN

Harriman Meets British Cabinet

ABADAN, July 28 (PTI-Reuters). THE Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery at Abadan—the largest in the world—will shut down completely on Tuesday, it was officially announced here today.

The refinery which has a normal daily output of fifteen million gallons, has gradually been cutting production during the oil crisis.

The last time it was completely shut down was in 1941 when the Allies entered Persia.

A statement issued on behalf of Mr. A. E. Mason, Anglo-Iranian Chief Representative in South Persia, said that after the shutdown, "about 100 Anglo-Iranian technicians will gradually be released for special leave in Britain". About 650 British staff will still be left in Abadan and Bandar Mashur and about 350 in the oil-field area. A staff of 100 technicians will remain as a care and maintenance party, the statement said.

HARRIMAN MEETS ATTLEE CABINET

British Cabinet Ministers, presided over by Prime Minister Attlee, today held the first of what was expected to prove a weekend series of crucial talks on the Anglo-Persian oil dispute. With them were Sir William Strang, Permanent Head of the Foreign Office, and Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador to Persia, who had flown back from Teheran earlier in the day. After half an hour they were joined by Mr. Harriman, President Truman's special envoy who had flown from Teheran with Sir Francis Shepherd.

The discussions were expected to aid the British Government in replying to the Persian Government's latest proposal for a renewal of negotiations directly between representatives of Britain and Persia.

Accompanying Mr. Harriman were the United States Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Walter Giffard and Mr. William Rountree, a Staff Department official.

Before the meeting began Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison and Sir Francis Shepherd had already had a one-hour private consultation on the oil problem at the Foreign Office. Mr. Morrison was expected to pass on to the Ministers the Ambassador's latest reports on the dispute.

An American Embassy spokes-

man said earlier that Mr. Harriman's return to Teheran would depend on progress of the talks. He expected Mr. Harriman to return to Persia within the next few days but the exact date had not been fixed.

INVITING GERMAN TECHNICIANS

Commerce Body Disapproves

CALCUTTA, July 28, (PTI): The Government of India's suggestion to the Indian industry to invite a German technical mission to India to collaborate in devising a scheme for sending trainees to Germany and employment of German technicians in this country is considered "not encouraging" by the industries.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India considered this matter recently and after ascertaining the views of its constituent chambers, have informed the Government of their disapproval of the scheme. The chamber has however, left to individual industries to extend an invitation to such a mission if they desired to do so.

GUJARAT DISAGREES WITH DE MELLO

AHMEDABAD, July 28, (PTI): Mr. Sumat Munshaw Secretary of the Gujarat Cricket Association stated today that the Ranji Trophy tournament should be played this year when the M.C.C. visited India.

Mr. Munshaw disapproved of the proposal of Mr. De Mello President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to abandon Ranji Trophy to preserve the stamina of Indian "layers to face M.C.C. He added: "If the players play for Ranji Trophy and against M.C.C. in their own regions their stamina will be preserved to play against M.C.C. Thereby new players also will be encouraged to play against M.C.C."

INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL OF 1951

Commerce Body Finds It 'Drastic'

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry at its session here today deliberated on the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1951 pending before Parliament and decided to send a deputation headed by its President Mr. C. M. Kothari to wait upon the Central Finance Minister shortly in Delhi to appraise him on the Federation's views on the bill based on the 50-page memorandum already submitted to Government suggesting modification of the bill to safeguard the interests of the commercial community.

The Consensus of opinion at today's meeting appeared to be that certain clauses of the bill were of a "drastic nature" having a "far reaching effect on vital issues" concerning commercial activities in the country and capital formation.

STRINGENT MEASURES

The Federation, it is understood, held the view that while the "stringent measures" recommended by the Income-Tax Investigation Commission had been incorporated in the bill, certain other recommendations of the Commission aiming at "avoiding hardships for honest assesses" had not been incorporated.

In the memorandum the Federation strongly protested against the provision for retrospective op-

eration of the bill which, they said, might infringe the Constitution. While holding the view that the bill made major changes in income-tax laws of the country, the Federation suggested the postponement of the bill till after appointment of a taxation enquiry committee.

Stop Press

PLANE CRASH

TOKYO, July 28, (PTI-Reuters): The American Navy announced today the loss of a "Privateer" bomber and the entire crew of nine in a crash after take-off from its Japanese base yesterday.

TREE PLANTING SHIELD

BANGALORE, July 28—Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, today presented the All-India Shield for tree planting to the village of Settima-damangala in Kolar district of Mysore State.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO REFUGEES

GENEVA, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): Twelve countries today signed a new United Nations Convention guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms to refugees and stateless persons.

Need For Enquiry Into Public Administration

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE & PATRONAGE MUST END

Gorwala's Report To Planning Body

NEW DELHI, JULY 27.

BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BY MR. A. D. GORWALA SUBMITTED TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION:

India to-day may be said to be in the process of evolution from a security State to a welfare State. The latter is not something super-added to the former but is rather a growth and extension from security State. So, too, the machinery for the execution of welfare plans is not a separate entity superadded to the basic machinery of administration. Indeed, the main administrative requirements of planning are essentially the same as the long-term needs of ordinary administration: right recruitment, right training, and right allocation of personnel. Accordingly, if plans are not to be abortive, the first task is to ensure that the nucleus of administration is sound. Planning can only proceed on sound foundations. In a democracy there can be no successful planning without a clean, efficient and impartial administration. Therefore, in an enquiry into public administration conducted at this to be kept in mind are the juncture, the points that have trends of deterioration, if any, in the working of the administrative machine, the causes underlying those trends, possible short term remedies to arrest further deterioration, and long term but nonetheless urgent measures to fit the machinery better for undertaking the basic task of administration and the expanded responsibilities that follow from future development.

PRESENT MACHINERY

Certain broad conclusions stand out as the result of the enquiry. The administrative machinery, though sound in essentials and capable of undertaking arduous tasks, even different in kind and degree, is at the present moment run down; the work allotted to it has increased and the quality of its output has deteriorated. There is considerable public dissatisfaction both with the working of the administrative machinery and the policies implemented through it. Economic conditions are at the root of a great deal of the discontent; in other words, the most general and the most important complaint against the Government is that prices are high and food, cloth and shelter scarce. This feeling is intensified by a fairly general belief in the lack of integrity of many of those in high position: Ministers, legislators and government officials. The lack of integrity alleged takes such forms as patronage, undue interference and actual corruption. Delay in the despatch of business contributes further to public dissatisfaction. The ordinary citizen gets very tired of having to wait for an answer and is apt to ascribe any undue delay to the desire to obtain illicit gain on the part of the official or minister who will not come to a conclusion in regard to his particular matter.

The disappointment of many

sections of the people is, of course, all the greater because they have been brought up to think that all the ills of the country were due to the foreigner and that once he had been got rid of very substantial progress in the standard of living would automatically follow. There are many thinking people who hold that what we are suffering from today is not so much material poverty or intellectual poverty as spiritual poverty. The moral deterioration is ascribed partly to the war which so far as India was concerned, encouraged the profit motive on a large scale, rather than engendered self sacrifice, and partly to the political movement which had transiently fired the people with emotion for the personality and ideals of its great leader rather than put them through a course of realistic discipline the results of which would have survived the removal of his immediate influence. The problem, therefore, according to this view, is essentially ethical and there can be no solution short of the building of the character of the human material involved.

ECONOMIC DISCONTENT

The main aspects to be considered, then, are the widespread economic discontent, the lack of confidence in the integrity of those who direct, influence and operate the administrative machinery, the frequent failure of co-ordination on their part and sometimes even of good will and understanding, the dilatoriness and the inefficiency of the machine and the need not only to remedy all these but to build for the future. The lines on which a solution can be attempted must accordingly consist in giving first place to first things and making the best use of the best people; insisting on standards of integrity, implicit and explicit; promoting mutual understanding among those concerned with government and administration; re-organising the machine so as to ensure greater speed, effectiveness and responsiveness; arranging for proper training for the short term as well as the long-term, and planning proper recruitment for the long-term.

No Government, least of all the Government of India at the present juncture, can afford to proceed on the basis that it is better to attempt many things than to achieve a few. The most important task facing Government is that which falls within the economic sphere. It can be divided into two parts. First, emergent remedies must be found for the dire shortages and intolerable prices that have continued to characterise our economy. Secondly, and simultaneously, sound foundations must be laid for future economic well-being. The first involves all those measures that come under the general heading of controls and the second comprises the implementation of plans for the increase of resources with the object, not of allowing the concentration of wealth in a few hands, but of raising the standard of living generally. Other tasks cannot be ignored, but must necessarily take a secondary place; for, if the economic task should meet with failure, all else must fall as well. Ob-

jectives must therefore, be clearly envisaged, understood and arranged in order of priority; policy in pursuance of those objectives must be informed and determined; and implementation of that policy must be effective.

OFFICIAL MACHINERY

Effective implementation is possible only by the proper use of proper instruments. The instruments of governmental policy are officials, and good officials are not available in abundance at the moment. The best officials must accordingly be placed in positions of strategic effectiveness and the best possible use made of all officials in order to obtain success in the fields chosen. There must be no clash between the Centre and the States as regards objectives, policy and implementation. The co-ordination between the Centre and the States must extend to objects on which money is spent or in the pursuit of which revenue is relinquished. Moreover, results must be strictly assessed from time to time: that is to say, even when there is agreement as to the object of expenditure or aim of relinquishment of revenue, the extent to which the object or aim has been achieved over a period must be objectively measured at regular intervals. Thus only will priorities be translated from paper to action.

INTEGRITY

Integrity must be implicit as well as explicit; not only must there be the reality of integrity but also the demonstrative appearance of it. For Ministers and Legislators, no less than for Administrators, there is a code of behaviour which, from the point of view of the ills which follow from adverse and widespread public comment, is just as important as the standard of conduct to be maintained. The absence of integrity may take the shape of corruption or patronage or influence. It should be ensured that no one, however highly placed—Minister, Legislator or important official—is immune from enquiry if allegations of corruption, etc., are made against him by responsible persons and a prima facie case is shown to exist.

The form of machinery and enquiry may be different for different categories of people, but there must be a machinery and it must exist within the framework of government and not, in the case of Ministers for example, within that of the political party. Thus, for Ministers, a tribunal could be instituted the purpose of which would be not to punish but to find out and establish facts. For the Central Government, it could be set up by the President, and for a State Government by the Governor acting in consultation with the President; or, alternatively, it could be in either case set up by the Supreme Court. Many corrupt officials escape punishment because the machinery of detection is weak or the procedure of enquiry defective. It would be a justifiable departure from the present practice to provide that when, in suspicious circumstances, a public servant or his dependents have suddenly become possessed of large wealth, he should be presumed to be guilty of corruption unless he proves the contrary. Certain special Departments, such as Income-tax and Customs and some offices such as those of the Commerce Ministry require much more attention than at present, through special investigators etc. in regard to the corrupt practices reputed to be prevalent among them. Departmental enquiries can and should be expedited. So much for corruption.

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE

Patronage should be eliminated or at least narrowed down to the unavoidable minimum by the full-

est use of the Public Service Commission, Selection Boards and Selection Committees.

Influence is an evil all the more to be dreaded because of the insidious manner of its working. One of the very first things to be ensured in this connection is to keep the Government servant free from party bias or allegiances. The point is of special importance at the present time when an election is in the offing. A joint declaration by all leaders of parties for swearing any attempt to use Government servants or the influence of Government servants would probably be useful. Apart from elections, and in the day to day affairs of Government, instances do not appear to be lacking of influence brought to bear by legislators on the officials in charge of administration. Circulars have been issued by some State Government disparaging such a practice, but mere circulars will not do. The officials' position is often such as to incline him to look beyond the wording of the circular to what, in a particular instance, he interprets as the real wishes of the Minister with whom the legislator will ultimately deal.

The influenceability of Ministers, to the extent it exists, is therefore a fruitful source of maladministration. Among other things it gives rise, and said to be increasingly giving rise, to the type of officer who is less and less an administrator and more and more a courtier who propitiates power, anticipates wishes, does favours and finally seeks them himself. The only real remedy for this state of affairs lies in raising the calibre of the legislator, the sense of responsibility of the Minister and the character of the officer. The first two again really depend on the selection of candidates by the political parties, for it is from these candidates that the legislators will be elected and from the legislators the Ministers will be chosen. It is therefore of the utmost importance that men of character, capable of disinterested approach to problems and of deciding matters on merits even against themselves should be selected as candidates.

DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Another point needs attention. It is not unusual to find public servants being entertained by individuals or firms who have, have had, or are likely to have requests to make to them. Officers and Ministers must be forbidden to accept such entertainment. Nothing perhaps tends to bring a Government or party so much into disrepute as the feeling that strings are being successfully pulled by wealthy interests. On a different point, the need may be emphasised here for Ministers and officers scrupulously calling for and paying their bills of expenditure during tours, since even mere negligence in this respect throws a burden on the local official which he ought not to be called upon to bear and which not infrequently is transmitted to the public through the process of levy, extortion and bribery.

A real, though one hopes temporary, problem exists today in what may be called the psychological maladjustment between the different components of administration—the Ministers, the legislators and the administrators—the latter in particular being still regarded, even after the end of British rule, as a somewhat separate class from the rest.

MINISTER & ADMINISTRATOR

Various causes underline this feeling of separateness. But one of the most fruitful sources of friction and misunderstanding is the lack of clear appreciation of the respective roles of Minister and Administrator. It should be recognised that the Ministers' legitimate function is the formulation of policy and the general superintendence of the implementation of policy, while the Secretary's task is to help in the formulation of policy, to evolve derivative policy and to assist the Minister in superintendence and implementation. The two sets of functions are complementary in the system of Government. Government we have deliberately chosen, for that system rests, in

its administrative aspect, on the collaboration of the lay political Minister with the expert non-political Administrator the latter taking orders from the former. Such a combination cannot discharge its essential function if the two components encroach on each other; and it cannot be harmonious if power tends to be dictatorial or knowledge tends to be arrogant.

A warning must be uttered in this context against the naivety of some government servants to criticise in their social moments in the hearing of outsiders the policies of Government with which they disagree. The expression of frank opinion in the course of official duties is commendable and indeed essential; but the semi-public disparagement of settled policy is no part of a Government servant's functions and can only cause avoidable misunderstanding. It is not possible to run Government efficiently by turning politicians into Government servants; no more is it possible to run government smoothly if, albeit in their spare moments, government servants turn themselves into politicians.

CONTROL & DIRECTION

Three aspects of administrative deterioration—lack of priorities, lack of integrity and lack of understanding—have been dealt with. Much can be done by way of reform and reorganisation, but not unless these three lacks are first sufficiently restored. The problem therefore requires to be dealt with comprehensively. The short-fall in administrative efficiency may be compared to the shortage in food. It is a problem of similar gravity, dimension and public import. Accordingly, it cannot be successfully dealt with unless, as ought to be with the intervention drive and co-ordination problem of food, there is Central action. These must emanate at the highest level, and unless it is made the whole-time business of one, or more than one, at that level to tackle the short term problem, there is little hope of its successful solution. The person or persons called to take on this duty should remain unburdened with routine. There should be a two-man Board at the Centre for this purpose. One member should be a Minister without portfolio, an Elder Statesman notable for understanding and integrity and with weight in his own party. The other member should be a very senior officer who commands the respect of the services; he should not be put in charge of any Department. In these two would be combined the wisdom, experience and authority of both the political and the administrative fields.

DRIVE & DIRECTION

This Board of two would generate the drive and direction needed for constant adaptation of central and state governments to such structural forms, administrative methods etc. as have been designed, or may hereafter be devised, for bringing about greater administrative efficiency. It would ensure realistic correlation between personnel and policies. Further, it would treat personnel on an all-India basis and allot it according to policy priorities and regional needs. It would maintain constant vigilance regarding integrity and would assist in the removal of misunderstanding between the political and administrative spheres. It would tour fairly vigorously over the country, talk to responsible people confidentially and on equal terms and always be willing to use its good offices to assist in the solution of any administrative problem that might arise. The counterpart of this Board in the State would be the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary.

Fairly wide-spread types of inefficiency which the Board would seek to rectify are those which arise either from faulty methods and faulty organisation within an administrative unit or from the encroachment of one unit on another. The latter category would cover, for example, the relations

(Continued on Page 18)

TATA STEELS IMPROVE ON SHORT COVERING

Mill Shares Rule Very Steady

BOMBAY, July 28—The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady today on increased buying and short covering influenced by favourable news from Pakistan. The market was thoroughly liquidated and natural recovery was due. Thus the market improved on technical considerations.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1940 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1947-8 and improved at Rs. 1957-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 353 and advanced at Rs. 357. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 31-1 and after declining at Rs. 30-15 advanced at Rs. 31-8. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 21 and improved at Rs. 21-5. Bombay Dyeings opened Rs. 450

and improved at Rs. 455. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 344 and advanced at Rs. 349. Simplex Mill shares opened at Rs. 253 and gained two points at Rs. 255.

Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 520 and firmed up at Rs. 537. Scindias opened at Rs. 14-4 and advanced at Rs. 14-8.

Thereafter there was mixed trading but Steel Shares fared well. The present quotations include dividends and some traders the market has discounted bearish factors. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1960/- and Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 359/- Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 453/12 and the tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10)	455 0
Kohinoor (12)	350 8
Century (13)	347 8
Swadeshi Mills (16)	288 0
Central India Mills	264 8
Simplex Mills (11)	258 0
New Great Eastern (10)	212 0
Indore (4)	120 8
Gokak (10)	253 0
Swan (20)	361 4
Finlay Mills (15)	278 0
Morariji (7)	200 0
Edward (15)	277 8
Meyer (6)	77 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	215
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12 4
I. United Defd. (0-2-0)	2 0
Madhusudan (7-8)	125 0
Podar (9)	133 12
Khatau (7)	205 0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (16)	359 0
Tata Steel Defds (79-6)	1962 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	138 0
Indian Iron (1)	31 12
Bengal Steel Corp (0-10-0)	21 10

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	170 8
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INDUSTRIES

Burma (15)	538 12
Belapur (12-8)	252 8
Shivrajpur (1-12)	37 0
Scindia Steam	14 11
Premier Construction (4)	90 8
Tata Chemical	13 10
Tata Oil (1)	38 4
British India Corp	9 3
India Copper	213
Wimco (11)	213 12
Alcock (23-2)	295 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	156 0
Andhra Valley XD	1486 4
Tata Power (50) XD	1462 8

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, July 28.

Apollo 2-15	
Bharat 24	
B. Dyeing 451-4 50 55 53-2 55	
Bradbury 480	
C. India 280 64-8	
C. India Pref. 642-8	
Century 344 48-8 46-8 47-8	
E. Textiles 277-8	
Finlay 279 78	
Gokak 247 53 51 53	
I. U. Defd 1-15 2	
I. U. Ord 12-1 12-4	
Indore 120-10 21-4 20 20-10	
Kohinoor 345 50-8	
Madhusudan 125	
Minerva 122-8	
Model 173-2 73-12	
New Great 209 14 12	
Podar 133-12	
Simplex 252-8 58	
Swadeshi 252-8 89 88	
Swan 361-4	
Tata Mills 40 39-8 40	
Scindia 14-5 14-2 14-10 14-6 14-11	

BANKS

Central 77-12 77-8	
Imperial 1850	
Imperial New 458-12	
India 163-8	
Union 6-12	
U. Commercial 42-8	

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115	
Andhra 1483-12 86-4	
Hydro 156	
Power 1645 42-8	
New India 49-12 49 49-4	

STEELS

B. Steel 21 21-7 21-6 21-10	
I. Iron 31-1 30-15 31-12	
Tata Defd 1941-4 70 62-8	
Tata Ord 353 57-4 56-8 56 59	
Tata 1st Pref 197-8	

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, July 27.

Following small opening gains, the market surged forward with the first four near positions breaking through the 35 cent level on extensive short covering and price-fixing coupled with drying up of offerings possibly based on reports of draught in parts of Texas. Hedgers eventually caused a partial setback. Prices continued to drift lower on increased hedges and profit-taking reflecting overall favourable crop ideas and sagging textile prices. Favourable Korean developments, however, were apparently discounted. Finally prices fluctuated narrowly in quiet dealings, the market closing barely steady with sales around 150,000 bales.

The market opened up 3 to 10 points, rallied to maximum gains of 29 to 40 points, then closed only 6 higher to 5 lower.

Following are the closings, with the price range:—

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				37.65
October	34.93	35.30	34.90	34.95
December	34.92	35.19	34.88	34.92
March	34.94	35.23	34.92	34.92
May	34.89	35.20	34.85	34.89
July	34.60	34.81	34.55	34.57
October	33.00	33.28	32.85	32.85
December	32.80	33.03	32.79	32.73

NEW ORLEANS:

SPOT	35.50
October	34.86 35.20 34.84 34.89
December	34.78 35.05 34.76 34.82
March	34.89 35.18 34.89 34.97
May	34.81 35.14 34.86 34.88
July	34.50 34.77 34.62 34.55
October	33.08 33.08 32.95
December	32.75

WALL STREET MARKET

Spreading demand in the later Wall Street dealings resulted in a firm close today and reversed an earlier irregularly lower tendency. The losses which ranged from fractions to one point developed soon after the start when week-end considerations and further corrective profit-taking and other selling halted an initial forward thrust. Assorted Steels, Motors, Rails Chemical, Rubbers and department stores were adversely affected by this selling.

The disappointing second quarter earnings depressed Bethlehem while equally disappointing results from General Motors sent that issue lower. However improved profits bolstered selected drugs specialties, Oils and Papers.

There was good demand during the afternoon for some favourable situated high priced Chemicals and Oils and most Rails but even in late trading this had failed to result in more than a small stiffening from the lows in most other divisions. The expansion in buying came just prior to the close and brought irregular gains of fractions to about one dollar. A handful of specialties showed gains ranging from four points for for Atchison at 161 to nearly nine points for American cyanamid.

PEPPER MARKET

A further softening was seen in black pepper prices as consumer demand remaining low and dealers also held off bids below the market. Spot through September delivered offered at 167 with later positions held at 166. It was reported last night that a grinder purchased a small lot for September delivery at 165-1/2 ex dock, spot 167 asked. White pepper unchanged.

SILVER SALES

Consumers claim they are now plentifully supplied for near-term requirements with the result that open market dealings dropped to 50,000 ounces. If the slow demand continues, bullionists are likely to offer additional quantities of Mexican silver to Banco Mexico.

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 28. Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing: Calico 295-8, Ambika 350, Arvind 850, Defd. 1960, New Shorok 561, Atul 131-8. Calico opened at 293, high 297-4, low 292-8, closed at 295-8, Ambika opened at 345, high 352, closed at 350; Arvind opened at 844, high 852, closed at 850; Defd. opened at 1935, high 1966, closed at 1960; New Shorok opened at 576, high 583, closed at 581; Atul opened at 127, high 132, closed at 131-8. Tone of the market was good.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 28.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	98 14 0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99 9 0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	94 0 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95 15 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94 12 0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89 4 0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	92 14 0
3 p.c. 1951/54	100 4 1
3 p.c. 1953/55	101 3 0
3 p.c. 1957	100 6 0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98 8 0
3 p.c. 1963/65	95 13 0
3 p.c. 1966/68	94 5 0
3 p.c. 1964	96 0 0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93 2 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954/59	103 0 0
4 p.c. 1960/70	108 2 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	107 14 0
4 1/2 p.c.	111 4 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96 8 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97 8 0
2 3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	95 8 0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95 8 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99 15 0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	99 0 0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101 0 0
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53	112 0 0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100 4 0
3 p.c. NWP 1962	111 0 0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105 14 0
3 p.c. Bom Muni	104 8 0
3 p.c. Bom Muni 1959	110 0 0
6 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	108 0 0

Quotas For Export Of Rose-wood

BOMBAY, Saturday: Quotas for the export of rose wood, palm wood and teak wood to all permissible destinations during the current year have been announced by the Deputy Controller of Exports, Bombay.

The quotas fixed are as follows: Rose wood, 1,000 tons; All wood 500 tons; Teak wood 100 tons. No formal licences will be issued but export will be allowed on the "first come first served" basis till the quotas are exhausted.

Art Silk Yarn Market

BOMBAY, July 28.

From today forward trading in August delivery started. At the opening August was quoted at Rs. 941 and after improving at Rs. 950 declined at Rs. 925 and steadied at Rs. 930 closed at Rs. 941.

Quotations were as under:—
120 Ready Japan 5 4 0
150 Ready Japan 4 10 0
120 Ready Italy 4 11 0
150 Ready Italy 4 12 0

U.S. Economic Controls

WASHINGTON, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): The United States Senate last night passed compromise legislation to extend wage, price, rent and other economic controls until next June.

The measure fell far short of the price control programme which President Truman had requested but tied price ceilings more closely to costs while authorising cuts to pre-Korea levels on all but farm commodities.

U. S. Cotton Allocation

WASHINGTON, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): India, Britain, France, Germany and Japan were among the countries to receive the largest allocations from the one million bales increase in the current cotton export quota, the United States Commerce Department announced today.

The preliminary export quota for the August-November period was recently increased from 250,000 bales to 350,000 bales. The United Kingdom received an increase of 112,000 bales and a total of 419,000; India 110,000—250,000; France 123,600—458,000; Federal Republic of Germany 112,000—419,000; Japan 184,000—687,000.

Talal Is A Good Patient

GENEVA, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): An English doctor attending the Emir Talal, eldest son of the late King Abdullah, left Geneva by air tonight for Beirut.

Before leaving, the doctor, who asked that his name should not be given, issued the following statement "his royal highness is progressing under treatment."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Effect Of Dividend Freeze

LONDON, July 27:—All shares registered in Britain, were torpedoed on the London stock exchange today by the dividend Freeze announced last night by Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, writes Sydney Gampell, Reuter's City Editor.

The announcement meant that many of them must cut their dividends, and that none can raise its dividend for the next three years.

In Rubber Shares, particularly hit, there were losses of 20 per cent and more.

But it was a joy day for all overseas securities which are outside the British Chancellor's reach. There were strong advances in Japanese and German bonds, United States and Canadian dollar securities. Copper and other base metal shares registered outside Britain and some gold shares. British industrials slumped from 152.4 to 146.7, one of the sharpest drop on record in a single day.

The Index of South African gold shares rose from 99.8 to 101.3.

At one time £13,000,000 had been knocked off the market value of shell shares alone, and the cut (on paper) in the market value of the Brooke family's holdings of Brooke Bond (tea shares) was a out £100,000.

Conditions at the opening of the Stock exchange this morning were chaotic with very wide price ranges. But things became more normal as the day wore on, and extreme losses and gains were partially retraced. Copper Shares eased from the top on rumours that the British government might ask the colonial governments to follow its dividend freeze.

PEPPER IDELE

Idle conditions continued to reign here with black lamping at 13sh nominal, white muntok at 16sh 7-1/2 d-shipping weights and white Sarawak at 16sh 10-1/2 delivered weight per pound CIF July-August shipment, basis ports. Malabar spot was quoted at 1390 shillings, float at 1370 and July-August at 1360 sellers per hundred weight CIF U.K.

Gorwala's Report To Planning Body

(Continued from Page 17)

between the Minister and the Secretary, the Secretariat Department and the Executive Department and the Finance Ministry and the Administrative Ministry, to the extent that these relations are not what they should be. In these and other respects, the enquiry reveals various defects which are dealt with in detail and all of which are remediable provided the requisite care, perseverance and personal attention are forthcoming.

GRAINING SCHEMES

Schemes for recruitment and training, both for the basic staff of administration and for the long-term requirements of manning, are indicated in the Report and appropriate machinery recommended for supervising the continuity and efficient implementation of the schemes. The need for building up a machinery which is responsive to public needs is emphasised in relation both to the selection and the training of those who hereafter will form the instruments of the Welfare State. The principle of decentralisation of responsibility and execution is commended but only to the extent that it does not lead to dissipation of purpose or deterioration of efficiency, two trends which must at all cost be avoided, since they will be fatal to planning itself and therefore to the very creation of the Welfare State.

MONTEVIDEO, July 28 (PTI-Reuters): No newspapers appeared here on Friday as journalists and printers stopped work in sympathy with news vendors striking for one day off a month.

Indo-Italian Relations In Middle Ages

FOR five centuries, Rome was able to keep East and West together, but, with her fall following the invasions of the barbarians the two worlds once again drifted apart. In all Europe, as well as in Italy herself, civilization practically disappeared. Famous cities became heaps of ruins; poverty and want took the place of wealth, while humiliation and dismay were in the souls of all people.

With the fall of Italy in Odoacer's hands, in 476 A.C., the Western Roman Empire fell to pieces. Byzantium, the capital of the new Empire protected the Italian coast on the Adriatic Sea, i.e., Venice, Ravenna, Ancona and Bari; also that on the Tyrrhenian Sea, i.e., Amalfi, Naples, Pisa and Genoa.

Revival

This civilization in Italy, already on the point of being extinguished began to assert itself again. Under Constantine, the "bezan" was the currency employed in international trade and proved that Byzantium—which was afterwards Constantinople—occupied the first place. Only after the year 1,000, the Byzantines were deprived of their last possessions in Italy by the Normans.

During the period of Arab supremacy—when trade with India fell into the hands of the Mohammedans and Hebrews and all traffic between Europe and Asia was interrupted—Byzantium received her merchandise only through the Black Sea. With the collapse of the Caliphate of Baghdad, trade between Europeans and Asiatics revived and the Mediterranean acquired once again its former importance.

Italian coastal towns became independent and found new markets for their goods, while the Lombard and Tuscan cities of the interior gave a great impulse to industry and gained predominance in the banking world.

The Italians who, in Europe, ruled the money market were called Lombards.

The maritime towns of Southern Italy—above all Amalfi—were in active commercial with the East. The citizens of Amalfi (Amalfitani) went to all countries of the world. They traded with the Saracens and the streets of their populous town were frequented by many Orientals, amongst whom there were also Indians. In 1076, Amalfi fell in the hands of Normans and later—having also Genoa and Pisa as her enemies—was sacked by the Pisans.

Venice, Genoa and Pisa, the three maritime Republics, carried on their trade, at first only in the Western part of the Mediterranean. However, during the Crusades, they sent their fleets to the East, in order to help those who fought and also to victual them.

In 1099, 120 Pisan ships were the first to touch the Philippines. After a few months, 200 Venetian ships arrived and finally, in 1100, also the Genoese fleet—20 galleys and many transport ships.

The presence of these three powerful Italian fleets off the Syrian coast, were a proof that the commercial maritime supremacy had changed hands; from those of the Byzantines and Islamites to those of the Italian maritime Republics. During the Crusades, not only Arabs but also Italians, carried on commercial traffic with Persians, Indians and Chinese. Indian goods carried by land, fetched in Syria very high prices, therefore Italian merchants preferred buying them in Egypt. The Crusades greatly developed trade with Egypt.

Envoys To India

Frederick II sent his own ships from Sicily; became an intimate friend of the Sultan, and sent from Egypt—by land and by sea—his agents to distant Indian regions, in order that they might carry on trade with those populations. Italian shops in Alexandria astonished all travellers. But Egypt, the cradle of Islamism, had to be wiped out—and not exploited—by those Italian merchants who ardently wished to trade with India. Therefore, the Genoese, who had installed themselves at Kaffa and in the port of Tana on the Black Sea, constantly tried to find new land and sea routes so as to bring Indian spices and aromas to the West.

The Vivalki-brothers' attempt to circumnavigate Africa, goes back to

THE following article, which is reproduced from the Bulletin of Italian Cultural Information, was found among the unpublished papers of Carlo Formichi. It is part of a longer one on historical and cultural relations between Italy and India, from ancient times up to the present day.

1292. When Asia suffered invasions and devastations at the hands of the Mongols led by Genghis Khan, the Persians and Arabs ceased to predominate over the trade between Europe and Asia. The Mongols—though converted in part to Islamism—showed themselves tolerant towards merchants, protected caravans, favoured traffic and laid the foundations of Tauris, the metropolis of their Western empire.

The Italians looked anxiously to the new lords, and reached the interior of Asia.

The Venetians and a larger number of Genoese remained at Tauris; and trade, between the Italian maritime Republics and India, flourished. Marco Polo, together with his father Niccolò and his uncle Matteo, accomplished his famous journey to China. Admitted to the presence of the Emperor Kubilai, in 1275, he won his trust, by immediately learning the different idioms and writings in use at the time in the Empire, by adapting himself to Chinese customs and respecting everybody. He behaved in such a way that his words truly answered his thoughts and his actions his words.

Kubilai sent him as inspector to various parts of the Empire and named him governor of a province for a period of three years. Finally he put him at the head of a special mission to India. He was the first to give definite and certain news of this country, though he visited it in a hurry, driven, as he was, by the fact that the Emperor had ordered him to escort to Persia a Tartar princess, the future wife of the Kan Prince.

Marco Polo

All news which had reached Europe concerning India, was fantastic. This was due to the legendary stories told by Greek and Latin writers, to which must be added the myths narrated by the monk Cosma Indicopleuste of the VIth century. This monk—who had been a merchant when a young man—had visited India and had given a description of this country which did not answer to reality. The descriptions which Marco Polo gives us concerning Chinese ethnography, statistics and economics, are extensive.

Those of India, instead, are short but worthy of being be-

lieved. His book *Il Milione* (The Million) which describes the marvellous things he had seen during his travels, was dictated by him when a prisoner in Genoa. All that Marco Polo tells us of the product of India, has since been confirmed by facts. He was present at pearl-fishing at Malabar and described it in a sure and very efficient manner. The passage in which he depicts diamond-collecting in Golconda, is also very interesting.

Up to the discovery of America and the circumnavigation of the Cape of Good Hope, relations between Italy and India became ever closer: travellers, merchants, Italian missionaries landed on the Indian coast and sent back news about the products and customs of that marvellous country. It is impossible to name them all; but the most well-known are Giovanni da Montecorvino, Oderico da Pordenone, Giovanni dei Marignoli, Girolamo Adorno, Niccolò dei Conti.

The first three were missionaries they visited India in succession from 1292 to 1347. Of Niccolò dei Conti, a native of Chioggia, we have an interesting report on his travels which began in 1400 and ended in 1433. The Genoese, Girolamo da Santo Stefano and Girolamo Adorno stayed in India from 1496 to 1499: to the first we owe information on red sandalwood and kermes.

Vasco De Gama In India

Cristopher Columbus landed in the New World and Vasco de Gama reached India, after having doubled the Cape of Good Hope. The Atlantic took away supremacy in trade from the Mediterranean and the Portuguese stepped in the place of Genoa and Venice in the Eastern trade.

The Venetian signory, informed by secret agents of the development of relations between Portugal and India, offered to buy all the Indian spices which reached Lisbon, pledging themselves to distribute them throughout Europe; but the Portuguese King refused the offer. Venice renewed the old treaties with Egyptian Sultans, in order not to be wholly deprived of the possibility

of buying Indian spices, but had to accept fate and came to an agreement with the Portuguese, according to which Venetian galleys in the port of Lisbon were allowed to unload their merchandise.

Also at Genoa, Government and private persons tried to find a way out of their difficulties. Paolo Centurione was sent, at his own request, to Russia by Pope Alexander VI, ostensibly to treat religious affairs, but in reality to induce the Muscovite Government to open a new route of communication between India and Europe. Lordisio di Gradi asked the Doge to abrogate the laws which forbade him to insure his cargo and to reach India.

The Florentines, more shrewd and luckier than the Venetians and Genoese, established banks in Lisbon at the beginning of the XVth century. The commercial firms of the Gualterotti, Frescobaldi, Girdali and Marchionni were very well-known.

Florentine capital helped to arm, in 1503, Alfonso de Albuquerque's fleet, which carried to India Giovanni da Empoli, whom the Frescobaldi and the Gualterotti had entrusted with the sale of a large quantity of Florentine woollen cloths.

In Giovanni da Empoli's letters valuable advice is to be found concerning goods to be bought in India: pearls, rubies, sapphires, cinnamon, pepper and cotton stuffs.

The Bolognese, Lodovico di Varmatha, travelled in India from 1502 to 1508; he has left us some very interesting news not only about spices and the Indian flora but also about the social and religious orders of that country.

Other Italians

Many are the names of Italians—particularly Florentines—who visited India during the first half of the 16th century: Andrea Corsali, Piero Strozzi, Piero di Giovanni di Dino, Luigi Roncinotto and others.

Of great importance is the initiative taken in the second half of the XVth century by Francis I, Grand Duke of Tuscany. He sent to Lisbon Antonio Vecchiotti, on a special mission, to obtain from the Portuguese sovereign the right to purchase pepper and other goods coming from the East. A Company of Florentine firms which already had offices in that city, became members of it.

Francis gave one hundred thou-

ORIGIN OF BACHELOR

Why do we say bachelor to describe an unmarried man? Because once the task of looking after the cattle was left to the unmarried men of the family or tribe.

In Latin the cow-hand was called a 'baccalaris'—hence our own word "bachelor," meaning an unmarried man.

What about his opposite number, the spinster? She was once literally a spinner. In Anglo-Saxon times no maiden was considered fit to become a wife until she had spun for herself a set of body, table and bed linen. Thus the task of spinning was generally delegated to the unmarried women of the house.

sand ducats and offered the ship to bring the pepper to Leghorn. The enterprise flourished from 1576 to 1580, but all activities ceased when Portugal was annexed to Spain. Florentine firms did not only content themselves with the transport of goods between Italy and Portugal but went on sending their agents to India, amongst whom there was a Florentine participant: Filippo Sassetti. The latter—besides giving in his letters a great deal of information on the climate and health conditions of that country—was the first to notice a relationship between certain words of the Indian "writer language" (which he called Sanskrit and ours). Thus, for example: between *sapta* and *sette* (seven); *nava* and *nove* (nine); *serpa* and *serp* (serpent); and so forth.

Sassetti's observation has no scientific basis, but is true and it needed the genius of Franz Bopp to lay the foundations of a new science: Comparative Grammar.

Other Italians travelled to India at the same time as Sassetti, but one thing is certain i.e., that the volume of traffic between Italy and the East steadily diminished till in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries it definitely disappeared, when the Dutch, English and French landed in India with the purpose of trading with and conquering that country.

Genoese Efforts Fail

The efforts of Venetians and Genoese to keep up with India a steady exchange of goods failed, and no Italian merchant crossed again the Indian Ocean. The only Italians who gave us news of the nature of the country and the customs of the people, were either travellers desirous of seeing new things—such as the Roman patrician Pietro della Valle, the Calabrian Gemelli-Careri, the Venetian physician Legrenzo—or Missionaries, whose task was to spread Christian faith. By remaining in contact with the people, learning the language of the country and studying the psychology of the race, these Missionaries were able to acquaint us with the Indian soul.

A very famous one was the Jesuit Roberto de Nobili, who learnt Sanskrit, Tamilian, and other idioms and even dressed like a Brahman. Another Jesuit, Father Costantino Giuseppe Baschi, who also had a great philological culture, lived for a long time in India, died there and left two valuable grammars of literary and vulgar Tamilian.

Other Fathers well deserving for their knowledge of India, were: Marco della Tomba, Vincenzo Maria di Santa Caterina, Giuseppe Sebastiani, etc.

While merchants only gave news concerning products which could be profitably exported to the West, missionaries, instead, spoke of beliefs, customs and Indian rites. But merchants and missionaries cannot spread their knowledge easily. Only cultured people read Marco Polo's *The Milion* and learn from it, though vaguely, that the religion of Buddha is especially significant for its high moral level. Those who read the report of the Jesuit, Father Cinamo, born at Naples, are few. Yet they can identify the philosophic system of the Vedanta in the words with which Father Cinamo informs us of his discussion with certain Brahmins of Mysore: "Among them, there are some who affirm that all the world is simply appearance. That men, animals, or other beings or elements do not exist and that all things are but a dream and only the appearance of reality."

Only now these words can be fully understood and we cannot help but admiring that missionary who wrote them in the XVIIth century.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY



H.M. The Queen and other members of the Royal family attended a service at St. Paul's Cathedral in commemoration of American Independence Day. General and Mrs. Eisenhower leaving St. Paul's after the service, followed by their son, Captain John Eisenhower, and his wife. On right is Mr. C. R. Atlee, the Premier.

Eight-Fold Path To Spinsterhood

WHAT WOMEN MUST AVOID TO WIN HUSBANDS

CHANCES ARE YOU have met her sometime, somewhere. She gets around, has many friends. Women particularly like her, because they feel no competitive threat in her company and because she can be counted on to fill in at a party, writes Bernice Brown McCullar in "Cornet".

Now 30 years old, she is good (if a trifle sharp) looking, a good conversationalist, a good cook and housekeeper, and good at the office job which she has held for ten years. People are always saying that she would make some man a fine wife, and she herself would like nothing better than marriage. But no man has ever proposed. Unhappily for her, she is one of the thousands of women that men don't marry.

Greater Now

There always have been such women, and now, with women firmly established in the competitive world of men, the number is greater than ever. Leaving aside the glaring social misfits, I have listed the eight most common husbandless types. I have watched their frustrations accumulating and the more sure I have become that, if the types concerned could only realize that they were types their secret battles with the world would be half-won.

The friends of the woman mentioned above were convinced that the arrival of the right man on the scene would solve her problem. Actually, the trouble lay not in her failure to meet a likely suitor but to prepare herself for the meeting. Without realizing it, she had taken on the mannerisms of one of the types which men shy away from and which heads my list of eight.

Self-Sufficient Female

In other words, the woman who has grown so used to looking out for herself that she never thinks of letting a man hold the door open, light her cigarette, or show any of the other attentions that make an escort feel in a small way, like Sir Walter Raleigh.

Appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, men still like to consider themselves gallant and chivalrous. They may profess to admire the girl who matches them at tennis or golf, but, if they happen to ask her hand in marriage, it won't be because of her athletic prowess. Quite the opposite, in fact—as I discovered one day in talking to a man who was supposed to have lost his heart to the best forehead drive in the neighborhood.

He and his athletic wife had been married a year when I heard him remark: "I've got to get home. This is Jane's day with the accounts, and she's absolutely helpless. Can't add two and two."

Whereupon off he went to tot up Jane's columns of figures—and, in doing so, to feel gallant and important. And that, I believe, is why he married her—not because she could knock the daylights out of a tennis ball.

The Possessive Type

In a moment of confidence, Martha, one of the prettiest young women in town, told me that men fell over themselves to get introduced to her, only to move on sooner or later to someone else. "I don't think I'm suffering from any of the awful things they talk about in the ads," she said with wistful humour, "but obviously, my best friend won't tell me what's the matter. Later, I had a chance to find out. The young manager of a

local automobile agency met Martha, dated her for three months, and then beat a retreat. When I asked what had happened, he replied:

"Another couple of weeks and I'd have been taken over completely. She was telling me what to wear, what to eat, what friends to have. I began to feel about as independent as when I was a private in the Army."

One night we were out with Helen and Jack, and Jack asked me to go fishing over the week end. When I caught myself looking to see if Martha approved, I knew I'd better get out, and get out quick!"

Sex-Adolescent

She either acts as if a man were some kind of animal, waiting to

'To Improve Paradise'



Knott in The Dallas News

pounce, or meets him at the door in a pale blue negligee. Neither approach is indicated in the pursuit of a husband. Most men worth pursuing expect a girl to have a sensible attitude toward sex, without either over- or under-emphasis. They can be repelled as readily by the lady who flaunts her charms as by the prude.

It isn't always easy for a woman to match this balanced masculine view, particularly for the woman who fears spinsterhood.

"When I was younger, I could take sex in stride," a 29-year-old unmarried woman recently said to me. "Now I keep getting confused about it. One day it seems the most important thing in the world; the next, something to be avoided at all costs. Neither attitude is right. I know all this, but it's awfully hard to keep sex in perspective if you're not married."

It's hard, even if you are married. The best way of dealing with it is just to trust yourself. Many women seem to regard sex as a Great Force that may carry them away without warning. As a result, they always have a weather eye out for it, thus ruining their own chances for a level-headed acquaintance with men. If they ever do get carried away, it is usually because their exaggerated fear and apprehension have upset their emotional balance. Men respect women who have learned to control their impulses, but are irritated by the lack of that sense of proportion which fits sex into a normal way of living.

The Unsympathetic

I knew a girl who had heard that men liked to be flattered and listened to, so she flattered

and listened, to the point of exhaustion. Then, when the subjects of her experiments walked away still unsatisfied, she was an angry girl.

What she had not heard was that there are ways and ways of listening and flattering.

If your heart isn't in it, you might as well shout the man down, call him a fool, and have done with it. This girl lacked sympathy, which is just another word for unselfishness.

She could make her eyes grow big and round, could laugh at all the right places and say the sweetest things, but men weren't taken in. They knew her thoughts were not on them but on the impression she was making.

The Efficient

Frightened by life, frightened of herself, Louise operates like a railroad on schedule. Each day she does the same things at the same time in the same way. Everything in her apartment has to be just so, in perfect order.

Once she fell in love with a newspaperman—at least, she thought she was in love with him until the afternoon he took her to his apartment for a cocktail. He had had a bad day and wanted to unburden himself. But she said, "I can't bear this..." and fell to on the disorder. As she bustled around, he fumbled after her.

Then he sat down and stared morosely at the floor. He never asked her back. Since then, she has entertained other young men, in HER apartment, but none of them has returned very often. In their memories, Louise remains the girl who was always emptying ash trays.

Narrow Minded

In the first flush of love we seldom really hear what is being said. We only hear the intonation of a voice that falls like music on the ear. Later, though, we begin to hear, and then—alas for the girl whose mental horizon is bounded by trivial!

For a while kisses will serve as a substitute for words, but kisses, too, pall in the end. Even the most ardent lovers have to do some talking, and in order to talk interestingly, you have

to be interested in the outside world.

Cynical Type

David, in the Bible, cast his first wife out of his heart because she made fun of him. Most men think he did exactly right. Which is not to say that men are humourless. I have never met one who thought that wit, a sense of humour, even

'Gusher Out Of Control'



Hesse in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat

a rudimentary ability to laugh at his jokes was not an asset in a woman. But there is a great difference between laughing WITH and laughing AT.

The most brilliant woman I ever knew found this out to her sorrow. She was deeply in love at one time, but she never married.

Her keen mind kept caricaturing the world—she was a wonderful mimic. One night at a party, she lost her sense of proportion and mimicked her prospective husband. And that was the end of that.

The Unfeminine

Practically all men who have talked to me about the qualities they considered desirable in a wife have conspicuously omitted beauty from the list. I believe

them. But when they say that what they want is a pal, a real companion, I don't think they are saying exactly what they mean. They may want a pal, but a very special kind of pal—one with allure, with gentleness and real femininity.

Too many women are taken in by this pal talk. They go to extravagant lengths to meet men on their own ground, ride with them, go sailing, sprinkle their conversation with masculine expressions, and in the end become a strange breed, neither male nor female. When the chips are down (to use a masculine expression), they usually hold the losing hand. The girl who stays home and tends to her knitting is the one who wins.

Love's Backbone

Men don't look to women for companionship of a masculine type—they get plenty of that from men. Nor, on the other hand, do they want a mere fluff-ball. Once more, as in the case of sex, it is a question of balance. A woman with standards—standards of fidelity, decency in human conduct, modesty, and femininity—they respect. And respect is the backbone of love.

Any woman who sees herself reflected in the types listed above would do well to sit down and have a private stock-taking. But how can she change? Well, the simple recognition of a fault often is the beginning of change. In none of the cases I have mentioned did the woman have the slightest awareness that she was a type, let alone an undesirable one. She knew, there was something wrong—that was all. If for a moment she had seen herself in the mirror, or as others saw her, I think she would have begun her own rehabilitation.

Many a man has lost a fine wife when he passed these reluctant splinters by. But the majority is plucked by. All over America, women with great potentialities of wifehood go their loveless way, feeling a sharp pain in the heart when they see the glance of tenderness that passes between a man and woman happily mated, never themselves knowing what it is to wake, frightened, out of a dark and lonesome dream, and reach over to touch a loving hand.

JESTER WHO WAS CANON OF ST. PAUL'S

NOT many people nowadays have heard of Mrs. Partington, fewer still know who made her famous. She leaped into prominence in 1832. The fight over the Reform Bill was at its height, and it seemed likely that the House of Lords would reject the Bill.

It was then that the Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon of Bristol Cathedral, poured the oil of ridicule on troubled waters and largely contributed to the peaceful passing of the measure, writes J. W. in "Tit-Bits".

"The attempt," he said, "of the Lords to stop the process of Reform reminds me of the great storm of Sidmouth and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the middle of this sublime and terrible storm Mrs. Partington, who lived on the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and patten, trundling the mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused, Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will beat Mrs. Partington."

With his wit, good humour and sound common sense, and many years of devoted service as a priest, Sydney Smith should at least have been a bishop and might, had things gone his way,

have become an archbishop. Politics was his stumbling block.

Stock In Trade

When, after the passing of the Reform Bill, Lord Grey became Prime Minister, he said: "At last I shall be able to do something for Sydney Smith." All he was able to do was to exchange his canonry of Bristol for one of St. Paul's.

The whole bench of bishops was united against Smith; the Bishop of Gloucester said he had got his canonry by being a scoffer and a jester. Smith told one dean that he deserved to be preached to death by wild curates, and to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who were asking for a new wooden floor for a room in the Cathedral he said: "You have only to put your heads together and the thing is done."

Sydney Smith, who was born at Woodford in Essex in 1771, and educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, was ordained at twenty-three. His first curacy was at Nether Avon, in Gloucestershire, where the squire was a member of the Hicks-Beach family. Sydney was zealous, established a Sunday school at a time when such things were rare, and Mr. Hicks-Beach appointed him travelling tutor to his sons. At that time the Continent was closed to English people by the French revolutionaries, so Sydney and his charges journeyed to Edinburgh as the next best thing.

Then he married a pretty girl as impecunious as himself. "The Smiths' whole fortune," said he,

"consisted of six small silver teaspoons."

For his wedding, Mr. Hicks-Beach gave him £750, out of which, with characteristic generosity, Sydney presented £100 to an elderly woman in distress.

It was obviously necessary that he should bestir himself, so he took two more pupils and was one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review," to which he became a regular contributor. By this time his ability was becoming widely known; he was appointed Preacher at the London Foundling Hospital, to which huge crowds flocked to hear his humorous and eloquent sermons, and Lecturer on Moral Philosophy at the Royal Institution.

Strong Views

It seemed then that Sydney Smith must surely be given high preferment, but he was a Whig at a time when for many years the government was Tory. It did not help when he likened Canning, future Prime Minister, to a huge blue-bottle fly. He was, however, given the Chanery living of Poston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire, worth £500 a year and, having appointed a resident curate, was able to stay in London. He considered that one of London's charms was that you were never glad or sorry for ten minutes together, whereas in the country you were one or the other for weeks.

Unfortunately, after a time, the Archbishop of York insisted on

(Continued on page 23)

CORE OF DEMOCRACY LIES IN VILLAGES

Stage By Stage

Organisation Of Life In Rural Areas Is India's Urgent Need

IN the February issue of The Aryan Path Mr. R. M. Fox, in his article, "The Writer on the Anvil," holds the factory to be "the forcing ground for a view of life that excludes beauty, freedom and compassion." He is "concerned with the place of the individual in modern industry and the stultifying, deadening effect of factory routine" and urges "those writers and thinkers who ignore the workshop and its problems, while pleading for a freer world, to realize 'that they are leaving out of account large areas of modern life which can exert the greatest amount of mass pressure for good or for ill', writes J. C. Kumarappa in the 'Aryan Path'.

Thus he seeks to harness the writers' ability and influence to democratize industrial life.

In India

While we fully endorse the arguments and thesis of Mr. Fox, we feel that he did not have in mind the industrial life of India, which is only a small fraction of the entire economic life of the people. However influential the industrial sector may be, it is not enough for Indians to stop the democratizing effort there, as the major part of the nation's life throbs in the rural areas.

We heartily endorse Mr. Fox's contention that the relation of the individual to his means of livelihood should be put on a proper foundation. But the livelihood of more millions of our people lies in the fields than in the factories. Hence, we would urge that democratizing rural life is a still greater responsibility resting on the writers of India.

India has attained political independence with adult franchise. The future of the country lies in the hands of the voters and the voters have to be educated by the writers. But, before the writers can presume to undertake this grave responsibility, they have to study the rural people—their life, their thought, their work and their problems. The industrial sector is much nearer home. Most writers, like the industries, are town-dwellers, and so their acquaintance with the industrial workers is closer. They can understand them better. The rural areas are the "interior," little known and less sought. Their importance and potentialities are, however, immense. How are we to tackle this field of work? What is required to democratize rural life?

What Is Wanted

No doubt democracy provides the necessary training ground to develop the inborn "human qualities of eagerness, curiosity, courage and generosity of mind." Mr. Fox thinks that democratic practice and a degree of responsibility in the conduct of industry will afford all that is needed. To us it seems that organizational forms, while they may be useful in helping the mechanism of democracy, will not go deep enough to mould character.

More than democratic practice, what is wanted is democratic living.

People's association with one another in their daily lives should develop all that is noble in man. The opportunities for close-knit human life are very limited in urban areas. The dweller in one flat does not know who the occupier of another part of the house is. The fullest opportunities for the growth of all faculties are offered in those walks of life that bring us into touch with our fellow beings at as many points as possible. To assure that this close contact shall lead to mutual benefit there must, of course, be goodwill and fellow-feeling; otherwise it may bring about violence. Hence we hold non-violence to be the bed-rock of democracy.

In Rural Life

Close contact is inevitable in rural life, where everybody is acquainted with everybody else; the problems are common and the daily needs of all are the same. In attempting to meet the situations that confront them, people should draw closer together and this would bring about the one-

ness of feeling which is the foundation for democratic living. Political democracy should arise out of such living, mutual experiences and not out of a set form of behaviour.

At the present time rural life is disintegrated; all kinds of foreign elements have crept into it, bringing in their wake selfishness, greed and isolationism.

To overcome these it will be essential, in the first instance, to rebuild village life; to build it on co-operation rather than on commercial competition.

The impact of industrialism of the Western type has demolished

self to gain possession of what is available. This would give rise to the exploitation of the weak by the strong and ultimately might would succeed.

Where might rules, there can be no democracy. Real democracy can exist only when the weakest is treated as well as the strongest. Equality and justice should prevail irrespective of the individual's ability to enforce his will on others.

It becomes essential, therefore, to work towards village self-sufficiency in order to generate the basic forces that will lead to the development of the real democracy which will not be content with a mere formal structure but will

old lines, yet keeping in view the humane considerations underlying it.

In an economic order of the kind just described there will not be the wide range between glut and want that exists today. The level of life will be more or less even. Private property will assume the status of a trust and will be held for mutual use and enjoyment.

First Step

To bring this condition about, as a first step, a few social experimenters will have to settle in the villages and share in the life of the people. They should pro-

RE-BUILDING village life in India must be done on lines of co-operation and not of commercial competition. Goodwill and fellow-feeling with full emphasis on non-violence will assure common efforts for mutual economic benefit. Democratic village life will later expand into tahsil dimensions and stage by stage reach district, provincial and Union-wide scale, holds J. C. Kumarappa.

all vestiges of unity and co-operation. It is important that the daily life in the villages should bring out the fact that we are all members one of another. This cannot be brought home to the people unless the economic life is so fashioned as to bring about a family spirit among the villagers. As long as every cultivator works only for his own benefit, irrespective of what happens to his fellows, there can be no mutual confidence or faith. And without these as the foundation it is not possible to construct any form of democracy.

Common Field

As already indicated, non-violence is the essence of democracy. It would seek mutual benefit. In a simple society the elementary needs of life are the basis of social welfare. Food, clothing and some protection against the weather are what is needed. In providing these the villagers should work together and guarantee each other's needs. This would call for village self-sufficiency as a condition for non-violence. If these needs were to be in short supply at any time the stronger would be tempted to assert him-

bring about the full expression of the spirit underlying human relationship of the highest order.

Economic Base

Rural life will be built up on an economic base that will work to bring about the satisfaction of primary needs. Agriculture will be planned to produce the types of food needed for a balanced diet for all the people; and cotton, etc. enough for other needs. The humblest in the village, whatever his work may be, should get a balanced meal.

The products of cultivation should be distributed 'pro rata' according to need, and every member should contribute towards production to the best of his ability.

The village artisans should get their share of agricultural products based on their human needs and not as a reward for work done.

This was the principle underlying the old Indian village organization. That simple structure could not withstand the onslaughts of modern commerce and gave way under the stress of industrialism. We have to reconstruct it, not exactly on the same

duce all that they themselves need in the way of primary necessities and set an example for others to follow in maintaining a high standard of sanitary and hygienic living. With the co-operation of the villagers they should run schools and dispensaries, organize cultural entertainments, etc. Thus they can demonstrate to the villagers what can be done by their own efforts to bring about their own welfare. This will create self-confidence and develop the spirit of self-help on which alone democratic life can be built.

Little Panchayats can be set up to look after the village needs, such as constructing roads; keeping clean the neighbourhood of wells and tanks; collecting the refuse and night-soil and making compost manure out of these; and providing other common facilities needed by the village. This life will call for the sharing of many hardships and entering into the problems that confront the villagers generally, but it will provide the training ground for democracy, not only for the villagers but also for the experimenters themselves. It will fuse the whole community into a solid whole. Such a type of common existence alone can usher in real democracy.

This democratic village life will expand into tahsil dimensions and, stage by stage, be applied on a district, provincial and Union-wide scale. Then the more experienced and gifted ones may transcend even national barriers and enter the international field. Democracy cannot be limited to small regions. Its spirit will in time permeate the whole world. When that happens humanity will assume the character of a united family, where each member feels the joys and shares in the sorrows of all the other members. When such mutual understanding and co-operation come into existence there can be no major conflicts to precipitate totalitarian wars.

Today countries like the U.S.A., the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. all pretend to follow democratic principles, have set up various forms of democratic governments and yet generate jealousy and hatred. These land them periodically in deadly diabolical wars which draw into their orbit other peace-loving nations also, much against their will.

Real democracy can be developed only by adherence to non-violence leading to a society which abhors the exploitation of fellow-men.

Acid Test

The acid test of democracy is continued peaceful living. Wars are a denial of democracy.

No formal imitation of democratic fashioning of the nation's life can usher in real peace. The world needs democracy of the right type to set it on proper lines. The starting-point of all democratic life is the village, where life should be shared in its fullness. Other attempts may provide a semblance of democracy but it will crumble to pieces the moment the winds of dissension blow upon it. Democracy is not worth while unless it be strong enough to withstand the conflicts that, from time to time, shake the foundations of human relationships.

As long as human nature is not perfected into the divine, differences will arise; but the spirit of social existence should be so strengthened by the sharing of life and its problems that the realities of life will solder the people together instead of blowing them apart. The world today needs this spirit in abundance. The writers should not only preach and write but also strive to live such lives themselves. Only then will they be able to discharge the heavy responsibilities resting upon them.

VITTORIA COLONNA lived in Italy at a time when her country was indisputably the most cultured of all the countries in the world, but it was also a time of ceaseless turmoil in Italy, writes Clifford Bax in "Everybody's"

The French, the Spaniards, the Pope and most of the Italian self-ruling cities marched to and fro, and devastated that lovely land without remorse. Religion, they say, seemed to her the most important and most interesting of all subjects, and it must have been religion that kept her soul steady and calm in such an era.

She had golden hair and a stately beauty. She was a skilful writer of sonnets. Even as a child she showed an uncommon passion for learning and literature; an aspect of her personality which accounts for her beautiful friendships with most of the noblest men of her time. Today she is best remembered for her friendship with Michelangelo, and when it began she was forty-seven and he was sixty-three.

Owing to the unhappy state of her country, she had to move about from city to city, and it is likely that if she had not been forced to do so, we should not possess her sonnets to the mighty sculptor and his to her. Distance made no difference to that "marriage of true minds." Both he and she regarded religion as the main interest of a reasonable soul; and Michelangelo was, as

SHE WAS AN INSPIRATION TO MICHELANGELO

we shall see, actually present when she died.

Ancient Lineage

She was born in 1490, an aristocrat; indeed, a descendant of one of Italy's most ancient families. Colonna is a name which may well have come down from the "grandeur that was Rome." Two important Italian dukes were suitors for her hand, but she preferred to marry a brilliant war-general, the Marquis of Pescara. The marriage was happy, although she bore no children; and all might have gone well if the Marquis had not been so ambitious of winning fame 'even at the cannon's mouth.' He was nearly always far away from her, fighting in various causes, but they kept up a loving correspondence.

Then, when Vittoria was thirty-five, the Marquis died of wounds. All her early sonnets (rather conventional in style) are in praise of his military courage. Now that death had stolen him away, her poems became much more religious in tone.

The rest of her life—a life-long widowhood—is made interesting by her friendships. And her friends? There was Cardinal Bembo, the perfect example of a

sincere priest who was a highly cultured man. He wrote sonnets which, even now, emerge from the flood of sonnets which were then the fashion. He is, in fact, one of the most attractive figures of that brilliant period.

And there was Reginald Pole, the English Cardinal, who seems to have sadly accepted from Mary Tudor a summons to come back to England. Ariosto—another important poet—not only knew her out wrote verses extolling her beauty and her goodness. She was also praised by Castiglione whose book, "The Courtier," is a magnificent presentation of life in the Court of the Duke of Urbino, and still stands for all that a 'lady' or a 'gentleman' ought to be. Vittoria also corresponded with the divine Aretino, the arch-scoundrel of the age who blackmailed even kings and emperors.

In a letter she exhorts him to use his pen in the cause of religion and to cease from writing obscene verses and threatening pamphlets of unbelievable impudence. But the high point in her life was the friendship with Michelangelo.

Sweet And Amiable

One writer (of the period) said, "All looks are turned upon her."

She is full of a sweet, amiable expression; and she leads all men to desire her good opinion by emulating each other in high and elegant works, but above all captivating the austere and stoic soul of Michelangelo in fervent and chaste love, such as has never before had power over this wonderful man, and which caused him to gain a fourth crown by the verses which he wrote to her. Well indeed did he show the power she had over him when he exclaimed, "I was born a rough model; and I was for her to re-form and re-make me."

One of the great artist's sonnets, translated by John Addington Symonds, runs thus:

As one who will reseek her home of light,
Thy form immortal to this prison-house
Descended, like an angel piteous,
To heal all hearts and make the whole world bright.
'Tis this that thralls my soul in love's delight.
Not thy clear face o' beauty glorious;
For he who harbours virtue, still will choose
To love what neither years nor death can blight.
So fares it ever with things high and rare
Wrought in the sweat of nature;
Heaven above
Showers on their birth the blessings of her prime:
Nor hath God deigned to show Himself elsewhere
More clearly than in human
(Continued on Page 22)



Dear Brothers And Sisters

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH who takes great interest in child welfare and was for a pretty long time President of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari, very kindly remembered to write to me a letter from Geneva, on the 28th June 1951. I feel happy to share its contents with you:—

Today was Children's Day in Geneva. The town is on the shores of Lake Geneva, and the day's procession started from the Promenade on the lake in the afternoon, at 2-30 p.m., and children walked to the University, about one mile away.

At the Promenade, the children had come marching from their schools, and their number was over a thousand. The routes and the Promenade were decorated with flags and bunting, and every child carried coloured streamers and different types of flags.

The procession was headed by the Police Band, followed by high Police officers, then there were the four big officials of the town in yellow and red robes, and after them came the Mayor and about twenty citizens of the Municipal Council.

There were two more Music Bands—in the middle, the Municipal Band, and at the end a Band of the Geneva School of Music, played by boys between twelve and seventeen to eighteen years of age.

The children came with their school teachers on foot or in trams which were specially reserved for them. When I saw the procession, I remembered you, and hence this letter. If I can get some photographs of the function, I shall send them to you.

We are grateful to Shri Shantilal Shah for this nice account of the Children's Day Procession at Geneva, and for his kindly remembering the Balkan-Ji-Bari. We shall anxiously await the receipt of some photographs of the function.

A Mother's Love

A mother's love is unlimited, writes a "Friend". It is something sacred, mysterious, and almost divine in its depth, constancy and spirit of boundless forgiveness and sacrifice. She faces the greatest ordeals on behalf of the flesh of her flesh.

A mother's love is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. It is the only everlasting sentiment in this ever changing world.

The poet aptly says:

"In the dark womb where I began,
My mother's life made me a man;
Through all the months of human birth,
Her beauty fed my common earth."

Yes, yes, the mother's sacrifice begins nine months before the child is born! When born, during months of helplessness, she guards it from harm, and nurses it with a true spirit of service. In fact the child's well-being is her greatest concern in life—nay, not only that, but her fondest aim.

When the child is grown up, she exults in his prosperity and fame; She sympathizes with him and cherishes him in his disgrace. She is all the world to him when others despise him and cast him off. A mother's love, indeed, is one of the glories of human nature!

A Modern Miracle

Despite her long, dark curls, her big brown eyes, and sunny laugh, Tina was a pathetic little three-year-old girl a few months ago. Her body had been damaged by cerebral palsy. She could not sit erect without being strapped into a chair. The affliction had made her backbone like rubber, her muscles like jelly, writes Dennis Hoover, in "Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine."

A few years ago Tina would

have been doomed to remain a helpless invalid all her life. She probably would have died very young. Today, however, Tina's future is bright with happy promise. She is one of the liveliest pupils at a school for crippled children. She can stand and walk for short periods of time and she is as mischievous a tot as one could meet.

Tina's recovery is a modern miracle. Scores of similar miracles are being performed every year at Denver's Sewell House, an old ten-room brick mansion that little resembles a hospital. Instead, the interior of the big, red-brick structure suggests a giant toy-house, or a gymnasium.

Sewell House is both headquarters and treatment centre of the Colorado Society for Crippled Children and Adults, an organization supported by citizens through donations. After nerve and muscle damage has been caused by any one of hundreds of diseases or accidents, rest and medication alone can do little toward bringing recovery. Most of the effort to salvage a wrenched back, a paralyzed leg, a withered arm or hand is in the realm of exercise and retraining.

That is when the queer-looking instruments and mechanical devices at Sewell House are needed. Employing these and the relatively new sciences of physical, occupational, and speech therapy, technicians today bring about recoveries that formerly would have been impossible.

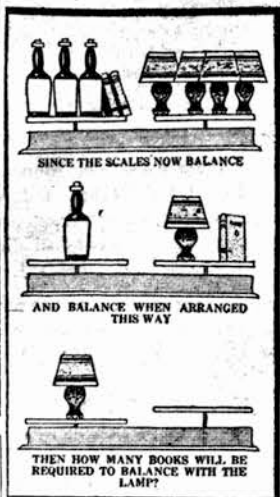
Scene Of Activity

Any day of the week will find Sewell House the scene of activity, where the lame and the halt are working optimistically to regain normal powers. A 13-year-old boy whose entire left side has been paralyzed by poliomyelitis sits at a machine that appears to be a combination bicycle and band saw. His feet are strapped to pedals and, as he makes his legs pump, the saw blade revolves. He is cutting out a toy animal, guiding the wood against the blade, his own energy powering the saw. While he applies himself enjoy-

ably, the muscles of his left leg and left arm are brought into play. Exercise will make them stronger, just as his craft achievement strengthens his damaged confidence. In time he may be able to walk, possibly without a cane, and face his fellows as an equal.

On the back porch of Sewell

HOW MANY BOOKS?



The correct answer is: Five Books—Did you solve it?

House is a full-scale model of the entrance to a trolley car. Here a white-uniformed therapist shows a woman how to hold a crutch while boarding the mock vehicle. This training will give the woman a sense of self-sufficiency, help her to avoid falls when she is ready to venture into the world.

QUEEN ATTENDS WEDDING



At Westminster Abbey the wedding took place between Mr. Ian Gilmour, son of Sir John Gilmour, and Lady Caroline Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Members of the Royal family including H.M. The Queen and Princess Elizabeth were guests at the ceremony. Princess Elizabeth had to hold her wide-brimmed hat on as she arrived at the Abbey with H.M. The Queen for the wedding.

HIDDEN ANIMAL PUZZLE



An animal is hiding in this puzzle picture. Here is the way to find him. Put your pencil at Number 1. Draw a line to 2, then to 3. Keep going until you get back to 1 again. What have you drawn?

A 50-year-old man sits at a bench in another room, a smile on his face while he hand-tools the initials of his wife on a leather cigarette case. He had a paralytic stroke that affected his left side. Before he was able to handle leather working tools, this man worked at a loom in Sewell House, making a beautiful rug. Before that he used the bicycle saw to cut out parts for a tie rack and bookcase. As a result, his muscles have become useful again and he is able to work half of every day in the novelty shop he owns.

Rehabilitation Methods

Little Tina is Sewell House's "masterpiece" of achievement. Paralyzed from the neck down, she needed complete rehabilitation. Her first "lesson" required her to fit big, simple jigsaw puzzles together. This helped her regain some use of limp hand and arm muscles. As her dexterity improved, she learned to string large beads on a rope, and to feed herself with a spoon. Meantime, therapists went to work on her back and leg muscles. They put her on her back and asked her to raise her head and shoulders. At first her movement was scarcely perceptible.

Tina was strapped into a tricycle with a back support. By riding it she gradually restored life to her leg muscles, and at the same time got used to the idea of one knee bending while the other is straight—the essential movement of walking. She also did a stint at the "standing table", a play table with devices that support a child in an upright position. Two youngsters are at the table at one time. A minimum of muscle contraction helps strengthen their backs while they play together.

To acquire balance, which she did not have because she had never walked, Tina put on the "skis", wide boards to which the shoes are secured. Each ski has a pipe sticking up for the patient to grasp while learning to articulate first one leg, then the other. Then came actual walking lessons, in a contraption that resembles parallel bars in a gymnasium. Tina held onto the bars while she practiced alternating foot movements.

Dressing a doll—using buttons, snaps, hooks, and zippers—taught Tina to dress herself. Finally Tina, who had slumped like a rag doll, stitched together a dress for her own doll. She was recovering. After a time, brave little Tina was able to move about on crutches. Then she used two canes. Recently she graduated to walking without supports for brief periods, and enrolled in the special school.

Another vital part of Tina's treatment came under the heading of "socialization." Her illness, attended by excessive sympathies of her parents and older brothers, had made her self-centered and shy. Playing with other children at Sewell House, throwing a beanbag into a clown's mouth, and attending numerous birthday and other parties were a big help to Tina. She is well on the way to becoming a healthy extrovert.

The Zoo School

A new school will be opened in Cape Town shortly—the "Zoo School."

It is being opened because South Africa has two capital cities, instead of one. Cape Town is the city where Parliament sits for six months of the year and makes the country's laws. But Pretoria is the place where the laws are administered.

So each year Civil Servants in

Pretoria move with their wives and families to Cape Town to be there while Parliament is sitting. Their train—packed also with blue books, official documents, papers, and so on—is widely referred to as the Zoo Train.

Parents of children of school age have not been happy about this annual exodus for, they say, the school syllabus in Cape Town is not the same as in Pretoria, and consequently their children's education has suffered.

Now, however, a staff of Transvaal teachers will go down with the "Zoo train" and set up school for the children at Cape Town while Parliament is sitting.

WHAT A FRIGHT!

Why did the Aspen quiver Down by the flowing river? 'Twas terrified, no doubt—It saw the Bulrush out!

SURPRISE FOR JACK

On the homeward-bound train one evening Mr. Jones produced a fountain-pen and handed it for inspection to Mr. Smith.

"Jack is seventeen tomorrow," said Mr. Jones. "That is a present for him."

"Is it to be a surprise?" queried Mr. Jones.

"It certainly will be; he hinted that he'd like a bicycle."

ON HANGING PICTURES

When hanging a picture try to avoid placing it opposite a window, or a door, through which light enters. Light on the glass obscures the picture. Oil paintings should never be hung over a mantelpiece as the heat from the fire is liable to crack the paint and thus ruin the picture. Always hang your pictures at eye level so that they may be seen without having to bend or stand on tiptoe.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a week-end camp for their workers, at Jamia Millia. The camp was attended by about twenty-five Balkan-Ji-Bari workers, and it was inaugurated by Shri K. G. Salyidain, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, in a nice atmosphere. The Camp-Fire was lit by Shri Hamid Ali of Maktaba Jamia, Shri Padam Chand, Director, J. K. Happy School, spoke on "The Problem of Rewards and Punishment", and Shrimati Jung, Professor of Psychology, Indraprastha College, on "The Problem Child." The President of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, Shri Radha Raman, the General Secretary, Shri Santosh Bhatnagar, and the Camp In-Charge, Kumari Kamla Arora, are to be congratulated for the success of the camp!

Now, what about your joining the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Why have you not done this so far? If you are already enrolled, you may introduce the Bari to your other friends also. Full particulars and enrolment forms can be had from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, by writing to him your name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be happy to hear from you, and you will feel proud to join this Great Brotherhood. You may also send to him your short contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., as well as your drawings and photographs, and he will be only too glad to publish them in this "Corner." If found suitable. Well so long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Tonsils Are Nature's First Line Of Defence

DON'T GET THEM REMOVED UNLESS THEY ARE DEFINITELY INFECTED

TWICE last year newspapers published photograph of large families—ten children in each case—lined up outside a doctor's office waiting to have their tonsils removed. Many readers saw in the pictures a sort of homely humor; but to doctors they were reminders that the old tribal custom of "tonsil-snatching" is dying hard, writes Lois Mattox Miller in 'Today's Health'.

For many years parents and doctors considered tonsils useless, disease-breeding things. We embarked on a surgical crusade against them, and at its peak more than two million Americans each year—mostly young children—had their tonsils out, whether they were infected or not. As recently as 1947 'The Journal of the American Medical Association' called tonsillectomy "the most frequent surgical procedure in the United States."

Latest View

Today many leading physicians are urging a "closed season" on tonsils, until parents and family doctors catch up with the modern concept. The 'AMA Journal' sums it up this way: "Tonsils when functioning normally are protective organs and should not be removed. Definitely infected tonsils and especially tonsil stumps should be removed under general anesthesia and with adequate surgical technique and skill."

Swollen and inflamed tonsils, however, are by no means "definitely infected." In this angry state they are merely doing the job nature intended for them: trapping and draining off infection, and helping to build up immunity for the future.

"More often than not," says one specialist, "swollen tonsils deserve a medal for valor instead of condemnation."

First Line Of Defence

The tonsils are now recognized as part of the lymphatic system, which has the important job of trapping, destroying and draining off infection before it can penetrate deeper into the system. They belong to the first line of defense in the upper respiratory tract—the favorite invasion site for most germs.

The traplike function of the tonsils has been demonstrated by a number of investigators. One doctor injected India ink into the nasal membranes of patients scheduled for tonsillectomy. When the tonsils were removed, he found the ink particles trapped within the spongy capsules. Vaccine virus inoculated on the arms of infants turned up in the tonsils three days later.

Tonsil flare-ups occur most frequently in children under ten years of age. This is the time when the body is waging a constant fight against a host of infections, building up immunities that will last a lifetime.

In the latest evaluation of tonsil function, published recently in the 'Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Monthly', Drs. Francis L. Lederer and Arnold A. Grossman of the University of Illinois College of Medicine warn that the tonsils are intended by nature to play an important part in the development of "auto-immunization" in the young child.

Auto-Immunization

At the age of five or six years, Drs. Lederer and Grossman point out, this immunization is far from complete. Repeated infections are

necessary to build it. Immunization will increase steadily if the tonsils are left intact, even though the tonsils themselves occasionally become swollen and inflamed in the process. But if the tonsils and adenoids are removed before immunization is complete the doctors say, "the child will remain unprotected and may be endangered later in his lifetime."

Formerly, tonsillitis attacks usually prompted the doctors to say: "Let's have those tonsils out in the spring." School nurses and medical examiners were even more adamant: any child with "enlarged" tonsils was likely to be sent home with a note ordering tonsillectomy. Drs. Lederer and Grossman strongly urge "that public health authorities make it clear to school examining physicians that this practice is unwise and should be discontinued."

Warning Signals

Tonsil flare-ups are often warning signals, indicating some other trouble. Extraction of bad teeth or treatment of sinus infection puts an end to tonsillitis attacks in a surprising number of cases. Allergies also can cause the tonsils to become enlarged. Treat the allergy or remove the infection, the doctors advise, but don't just remove the tonsils. Tonsil surgery in such cases is like trying to put out the fire by silencing the alarm bell!

The old idea that tonsillectomy "prevented" colds and respiratory diseases was thoroughly debunked a few years ago by a ten-year study made by Dr. Albert Kaiser of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Kaiser and his associates examined 4,000 children who, according to conventional standards, should have had their tonsils removed. For various reasons only half that number had the operation performed. But the entire group remained under study for the next ten years. Comparison showed that removal of tonsils failed to reduce the incidence of colds, ear infections, sinusitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia or tuberculosis.

Indeed, there seemed to be more colds and respiratory diseases among those children whose tonsils and adenoids had been removed.

New Drugs Help

Pediatricians point out that most childhood diseases now can be either prevented or controlled by the use of penicillin, aureomycin, chloromycetin and other new antibiotics. With these drugs available, tonsil surgery is clearly obsolete as a preventive measure.

When the tonsils are DEFINITELY DISEASED, or the ADENOIDES SO ENLARGED THAT THEY INTERFERE WITH BREATHING, surgery is obviously in order. Then the operation should be performed by an experienced surgeon. The common belief that tonsillectomy is always "simple and safe" is now tempered with caution.

"We regard tonsillectomy as a major operation and not without danger," Drs. Lederer and Grossman state. "The more skilled the tonsil surgeon, the greater is his respect for this supposedly simple and minor procedure."

Old Risks

One of the great tragedies of the tonsil-snatching era was that the operation was often performed crudely or hastily. Instead of being "shelled out" carefully, the tonsils were snipped off in such a way as to leave stumps which became sealed over with scar tissue. No longer capable of performing

the eliminating function of normal tonsils, they became blind traps for infection. When this infection spilled over into the lymphatics and veins it often caused remote troubles—fatigue, heart palpitation, vague muscular pains, allergic reactions—that were difficult to diagnose. Many authorities believe that infected tonsil stumps today are a far greater problem than the tonsils themselves.

Polio

There is some question among doctors as to whether or not removal of the tonsils predisposes a child to polio. Several surveys made during different epidemics indicate that polio incidence was three times greater among RECENTLY tonsillectomized children.

While some doctors disagree with these findings all agree upon one safe rule: Because respiratory illness are more common during the winter months, tonsillectomies should be performed in the spring or summer, BUT NEVER WHEN THERE IS POLIO AROUND.

Simply stated, the new view of tonsils is this:

Have them removed only if they are definitely infected, enlarged to the point of obstruction, or the CAUSE of repeated attacks of tonsillitis.

That is something for the doctor to decide. Otherwise you can count them among nature's blessings and forget the old wives' tales about the "terrible tonsils."

See What I Mean?

A lady recently conducted a one-woman campaign to have a traffic light installed at a busy intersection near her home. She telephoned each city commissioner personally, and pleaded her case before the Municipal Council. But all the satisfaction she could get from the town fathers was: "Be careful when you're crossing the street, and you won't need a traffic light."

Then the lady sat down and wrote them a series of letters, each of which ended with the plaintive phrase: "How can I possibly cross the street when the cars and trucks keep coming this way?" She got her traffic light.

TAKING NO CHANCES

Nurse had occasion to visit Johnny's mother. When she left Johnny was the not very proud brother of twins. This did not please him at all; he felt his nose was put out of joint.

Some time later Johnny's parents moved to a neighboring village and, in her visits, Nurse came across Johnny at one of the schools. "Hello, young man" she said, "have you come to live here?" "Yes," said Johnny, "but I'm not showing you which is our house this time."

The following taken from a petty cash book, is surely the world's shortest novel:

Advert for typist, 5s. typist's salary, £5; flowers, 10s; chocolates, 5s.; typist's salary, £6; sweets for wife, 1s; Winnie's salary, £7; dinner and theatre for Winnie and self, £12; fur coat for wife, £150; adverts for made typist, £5.

"This crime," said the judge, summing up, "was carried out in an adroit and skillful manner."

Blushing, the prisoner interrupted: "Now, my lord, no financial place."

ATOMIC SANDS

(Continued from Page 2)

les. To day it has all the glory and the peril of an atomic future.

The Government of India announced recently that a factory to process monazite is to be set up at Alwaye, under the joint sponsorship of the United States of Travancore and Cochin and the Government of India. Though details regarding the factory are bound—it is also necessary—to be kept secret, it is known that the French firms Banguet Marocame de Credit and Societe de Produits Chimiques des Terres Rares will work out the scheme. About eight tons of monazite will be processed per day and will yield the much valued thorium compounds. It is known from the work already undertaken that Indian monazite contains traces of radium and uranium.

The Radium content is eight times higher than in Brazilian monazite and uranium is of the same order as in monazite of Norway and North Carolina.

The value of these materials needs no special stress and they are to be recovered. Besides, there will be many by-products. Cerium can be made use of in pyrophoric alloys, e. g., in cigarette lighters. Phosphorus will be available in abundance. In these days when food is scarce, two ears of corn can be grown instead of one. If all the phosphorus is converted into a suitable fertilizer, it will go a long way to make India self-sufficient in the matter of food. When the monazite industry gets into going in full swing it will have a vital bearing on the country's progress, in peace and in the emergency of war.

Another element which has attracted a lot of attention in the recent past is Titanium. It gives a white oxide which is an excellent pigment and is unsurpassed in covering capacity. This material known as Titan White is the one used for painting ships. Ilmenite is the most common ore of titanium and contains about 60 per cent titanium oxide. Another oxide mineral is called rutile. Both are common rock forming materials and is found scattered in many rocks of the South. They are found in huge quantities in the beach sands of Travancore and ilmenite is the more abundant of the two. Both are black sands but give an excellent white pigment.

Large quantities of this black sand have been exported regularly to the United States, Australia and Europe.

The manufacture of titanium white pigments is a giant industry in America and some undertakings depend largely on Indian ilmenite.

Last year a factory has been set up in Tasmania by the Australian Titan Products Ltd., which uses Travancore ilmenite. At home, a factory called the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., has been started near Trivandrum, with a capital of nearly a crore of rupees. The Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., Travancore, in Alwaye supply the sulphuric acid required for processing ilmenite. Apart from its main use in pigments, titanium is used to make ferro-titanium which has some special properties and titanium chloride for use in smoke screens.

The manufacture of synthetic gems is a common art now. In the United States, a few months back scientists have succeeded in making synthetic rutile as a replacement gem.

In view of our good resources of rutile, if synthetic gems are made in this country, it will not only sell like hot cakes inside the country but may earn valuable dollars.

Other materials which are present in atomic sands are garnet, zircon and sillimanite. Though garnet, in perfect shape, structure and clarity is valued as a

precious stone, in sand it is far too small and imperfect. It has an important property namely hardness and hence it is used in the manufacture of abrasive in the form of papers, cloths etc. If developed properly, this will constitute an important adjunct to the engineering industry in India. Zircon and sillimanite are used as refractories. Recent trends in America indicate new uses for zirconium which await development in our country.

The atomic sands of Travancore have attained prominence on account of their monazite content. In this age, if we are to cope up with the rest of the world, we must forge ahead and nature with its foresight, has endowed its blessings on our country. There lie the sands waiting to be developed not only for atomic use but for a host of industrial purposes. It is a challenge to Indian scientists, engineers and planners. India can remain unbeaten in the world if the atomic sands are harnessed properly.

INSPIRATION TO MICHELANGELO

(Continued from Page 21)

forms sublime; Which, since they image Him, alone I love.

Once, when she was in retreat at a convent, she wrote to him while he was working for the Pope, and suggested that if they wrote as often as they wished "I should fail the Brides of Christ and you His Vicar." The letter is sent to "my more than magnificent and more than dearest, Messer Michelangelo Buonarroti."

By February, 1547, Vittoria was gravely ill, though we do not know the ailment which afflicted her. In all probability the doctors of that time were unable to diagnose it. She had to be taken away from the convent in which she had been living, and she went to stay with relatives in whose mansion she occupied a room which overlooked the garden. Only a few weeks earlier, her old friend Cardinal Bembo had died, but she was then too sick to make a journey in order to say farewell to him.

Noble Example

On February 15 she made her will, leaving large bequests to the convents in which she had stayed; money to all her servants, and 9,000 scudi (golden coins) to Cardinal Pole. The Cardinal subsequently gave away this considerable sum to Vittoria's favourite niece as a wedding present.

It is noteworthy that Michelangelo was present when she died. As he sat beside her she said, "I am dying. Help me to repeat my last prayer. I cannot now remember the words."

"He repeated it to her" we read, "holding her cold hands, whilst lips moved, without uttering a sound. All at once she turned her large eyes upon him, a smile trembled on her lips, and she tranquilly expired, murmuring words that he could not distinguish." A little later Michelangelo said: "It is a grief to me that I kissed only her hands and not her brow."

Here, then, was a noble and lovely life lived in a magnificent but violent age; a life untouched by all the corruption that surrounded it; a pattern for all time.

JESTER WHO WAS CANON OF ST. PAUL'S

(Continued from page 20)

Smith residing in his parish. But he was greatly loved by the Foston people.

He held strong views on slavery, on bibles, was before his time in his advocacy of higher education for women, of prison reform, and the abolition of the treadmill. He lived a normal cheerful life, respected by everyone, and died on February 22nd, 1845.

Gold Digger In The World Of Books

RUBY M. AYERES' NOVELS ARE BEST-SELLERS

RUBY M. AYERES is probably the world's most prolific writer. She says she has written "over a hundred" books. Her publishers, Hodder and Stoughton, say she has written "more than 160". She cannot remember exactly how many, and her publishers cannot check because many of their records were destroyed by bombs. But from the records they do have, they know that already 8,500,000 copies of her books have been sold, writes Wallace Reyburn in "John Bull".

She writes a minimum of four a year, and her output is so great that, even though Hodder and Stoughton now allow Macdonald's to publish the new Ruby M. Ayres books that they themselves cannot cope with because of paper shortage, many of her books have to go unpublished, appearing only in serial form.

Sixty-four now, she has been doing this for the past forty years and, in the study of her Surrey home, books by Ruby M. Ayres occupy sixteen five-foot shelves.

Cigarette Smoke

She churns them out on a typewriter at a kidney-shaped desk in

her study. She never bothers to do an outline beforehand or revise during the course of the writing. She starts with a title ("Once I've got the title the book is as good as written"), puts Chapter One at the top of the page and off she goes in a cloud of cigarette smoke, without the least idea of the locale of the story or who the characters are going to be. Her books have titles such as *The Second Honeymoon*, *The Dreamer Awakes*, *The Tree Drops a Leaf*, *Weekend Woman* and *The Remembered Kiss*. All of them have the same theme—romance.

The main secret of Ruby's success is that she combines both escapism and reader identification in her books. Thrilling romance pervades the plot, but the background is simple, everyday home-life.

All of Ruby's heroines help with the washing-up. She herself unconsciously summed the whole thing up very well on page 109 of her current book, *The Man From Ceylon*, when this thought ran through the heroine's mind: Love at first sight—and then—kippers!

Ruby is quite frank about how

she regards her own books. "They are very Woolworth's," she says. "I write about ordinary people for ordinary people. And people rather like reading about themselves." Her formula would seem to be a universal one, for her books are known to readers in every corner of the world. Her English publishers export two-thirds of their output to the British Commonwealth and colonies. Doubleday publishes them in the United States. Continental and South American publishers translate them into fourteen languages.

Sweet Revenge

The higher-ups of the literary world have no time for Ruby. A famous critic—now dead—for years took great delight in writing sarcastic pieces about Ruby's books. She waited a long time for her revenge, but when it came it was sweet. She was lunching at a London restaurant when the critic made what he expected to be his usual impressive entrance.

But he caught his foot on a carpet and fell head-long—at Ruby's feet. She did not resist the temptation to announce loud-

VIGIL IN KASHMIR



Two smart Gurkha soldiers, standing in a trench, keep a sharp look-out on the Cease-fire Line in Kashmir. Their eye perhaps misses nothing that happens around them.

INDIAN JAWANS BUSY IN KASHMIR



Any spare time is not meant for just lazing. It is well occupied in the field growing more food—food that helps to meet the shortage in the country.



When off duty the men take their own choice of the recreation they want. Playing of cards is quite popular.

ly that that was exactly where he should be.

Ruby lives in a seven-bedroom home which stands in two acres of grounds on a hill in Surrey.

Of medium height and grey-haired, she looks much like a suburban grandmother. But she certainly does not act like one. She has tremendous vitality. The

called me to her study and asked me: "Did you write this story? Fame at last, I thought, and told her I had. 'Well,' she said, 'you're expelled!'"

Her next writing success was against heavy odds. A boys' magazine announced a two-guinea prize for a story "written by a schoolboy about schoolboys for schoolboys". Sending her story in under the name of one of her brothers, she won the prize—but only netted one guinea because she had to go fifty-fifty with her brother for the use of his name.

Young Ruby now felt she was ripe for the major short-story markets. She went to London and got an interview with a literary agent. He read the stories she showed him and patted her on the head. "Every schoolgirl thinks she can write romantic stories," he told her. "I'd forget about it and go home and learn to cook and darn."

Ruby sent the stories to the Daily Mirror and the editor invited her to call on him. He accepted the stories and said: "Have you ever tried to write a serial?" "Haven't even read one," said Ruby, frankly. He gave her a Mirror serial and suggested she should try to write one. A week later she had sent him the first three instalments of a serial, and on the strength of this sample he signed her for five or them.

Fan Mail

Every letter that Ruby gets in her huge fan mail is answered personally, and some of the questions and answers she publishes in a regular column in a magazine. The majority of letters are from young lovers whose love for the moment is on the rocks, or from married women whose marriages are not working out.

Admirers and deriders of Ruby will soon have a chance to read a different type of book by her. She plans to write her autobiography. "And when I get going on that," she says with a laugh "God help everybody." Since she has never started a book without first having the title, she was asked recently what she was going to call her life story. "I've got the title all right," she said. "I'm calling it *What Came*"

On The Alert

Over snow-covered hill-tops or down in sweltering valleys, in rain or shine, snowfall or blizzard, the Indian Jawan stands guard on the 500-mile cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir.

He has a keen eye and lively sense of duty.

Behind him his comrades, prepared for all eventualities, spend their time in multifarious activities calculated to lift the boredom of his forward area existence.

They train themselves constantly in order to be better prepared for the work that the Army demands of them, they take healthy recreation and, in their spare time, they engage themselves in furthering the Grow More Food campaign or help the people in tiding over difficulties such as floods or other natural calamities.

average woman half her age would have difficulty in keeping up with her. A thorough extrovert, she talks to everybody—police, porters, bus conductors, anybody she happens to meet on her local shopping rounds or in London.

She has no close friends among the literary lights. "Do Mr. Fortnum and Mr. Masum hobnob with Mr. Woolworth?" she asks. "My main friends are editors and publishers. They are in business for the same reason as I am—to make money."

First Ordeal

Ruby had her first story published when she was a schoolgirl in Watford. "The headmistress